# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.



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BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9 6 *tf

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| | |
|---|---|
| SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of Nailand Trials, | $6 00 |
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| Smith's English Grammar, revised, | 2 00 |
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| Our Own Speller, | 1 00 |
| The Dixie Primer—Pictorial, | 50 |
| The Confederate Primer, | 50 |
| Our Own Primer, | 50 |
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| First Book in Composition, | 1 50 |
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| Capers' Catechism, | 25 |
| Sermon Catechism, by Wood, | 25 |
| Historical Scripture Questions, | 50 |
| Sunday School Bell, | 50 |
| Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell, | 50 |
| Life of Stonewall Jackson, | 2 50 |
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| Aurora Floyd, by " | 3 00 |
| Les Miserables Fantine, | 2 00 |
| " " Cosette, | 2 00 |
| " " Maurius, | 2 00 |
| " " St. Dennis, | 2 00 |
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| Cotton Field Melodies, | 25 |

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BRANSON & FARRAR,

Raleigh, N. C.


### Camp 18th N. C. Troops,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ F. RINALDI,

7*tlApd] Capt Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

### State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex. McBryde, dec'd, Mrs. Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864

Margaret Blue vs. M. J. Blue, and others

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January 1864.

Issued 9th March 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.


## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1864.


THE COMING CAMPAIGN.—We have not been able to divest our minds of the idea that the yankee movements in Northern Virginia are a yankee trick, designed to divert attention from the real point of present attack, and that that point is Northern Georgia.

The first incident that led to such a belief was, that Grant had relieved from duty in the Virginia army, and sent to the South and West nine General officers, some of them regarded as among the best in that army. It seemed strange that if he intended to make his great effort in Virginia he should dispossess himself of any General of tried and approved skill. Next, we find the Northern papers openly discussing the movements and arrangements in Virginia, constantly referring to them as intended to facilitate *the* movement of the campaign. This they would scarcely have been allowed to do if that were really the point of their attack and of our danger. Then from Dalton comes a statement that "the yankees say no movement will be made in our front, but boast that Grant will take Richmond." All intended to lull suspicion in Georgia, perhaps to induce the sending to Virginia of some of the force there. An escaped prisoner from one of the Western yankee prisons lately stated that troops were constantly passing South. A dispatch from Tunnell Hill says: "Gigantic efforts have been made within the last three months to put the Army of the Cumberland in good condition, and the immense preparations which have been made to mass supplies at Chattanooga as a base of operations against Atlanta, indicate that a battle will be fought here sooner than in Virginia."

These are the main reasons for our belief. The capture of Richmond is undoubtedly the first wish of the yankees; but a victory anywhere is of the utmost importance to them at present. They are afraid of Lee and his noble veterans, and may well think that their chances are better against any other than his.

THE YANKEE "SITUATION."—The Richmond Whig takes the following hopeful and we think correct view of the downward progress of matters at the North. Since the Whig wrote, yankee greenbacks have been down still lower, so that a dollar was worth but fifty-three cents in specie. This depreciation was so rapid and alarming, that another expedient was resorted to in the hope of arresting it, and it did so partially; but it will prove to be only a temporary shift—always provided our armies hold their own. On this everything depends.

The Whig says—

"The intelligence of the last day or two has been of the most gratifying character. Gold has reached a higher premium in yankeedom than it has commanded since the war began, in spite of the bill authorizing *the Secretary of the Treasury* to sell the Government gold, with the object of depreciating its value, by flooding the market. Chase's "greenbacks" are worth less than sixty cents on the dollar. The expense of carrying on the war is nearly double what it would be if his paper were at par, and the period when the Government will find itself without means to prosecute it further is thereby shortened nearly one-half. The pay the soldiers receive—and they are for the most part fighting for money—is worth but little more than half what it was when they contracted to serve. The incentive to remain in the service is diminished in like proportion. But the present reduced value of Chase's notes is trifling to what it must be before long. The larger the discount becomes, the more rapidly the depreciation goes on. As with all descending bodies, the velocity accelerates as the descent goes on. Yet awhile, those who manage the yankee currency are able to interpose checks and partially to obstruct its downward tendency; but this is becoming more and more difficult and before long will become impossible. Then it will come down with a rush, and the end will be a final and fatal smash up!

"Another gratifying piece of intelligence is that members of the yankee House of Representatives have shown themselves bold enough to avow upon the floor that the Confederate States are entitled to recognition as an independent power, and the House has found itself unable to expel them for so doing. Two years or more ago, Senator Bright, of Indiana, was expelled from the Senate by a vote not far from unanimous for simply writing an ordinary letter of introduction for a person desiring to make the acquaintance of President Davis. Now, a Representative, Mr. Long, of Ohio, is found, who declares his conviction that the independence of the Confederate States should be recognized; another, Mr. Wood, of New York, avows his concurrence in the opinion; and a third, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, goes farther, denounces the war as infamous and infernal, and invokes the curse of the Almighty upon it; and yet the vote necessary to his expulsion cannot be obtained. This looks like progress—the decadence of national insanity and the return of reason."

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Mr. Holden has issued another electioneering circular called the Raleigh Standard. *Called* his newspaper, we say, because it is nothing of the kind. Not a syllable in reference to the stirring and glorious news which has reached it since the date of its last issue finds a place in the Standard. We suppose Mr. Holden knows that very many of his subscribers take no other paper, and that by withholding the good tidings from them they will never know that our brave troops have been blessed with great successes. Such knowledge might interfere with his prospect of votes.

It is announced that early in May the publication of the Standard will be resumed.

The statement of the Confederate that two sorts of Standards had been issued—one for the army and another for the State—is denied. The Confederate says that its information was from (as it believed) credible persons, and expects its informants to verify it.

SUSPENDED.—The Shelby N. C. Eagle has been suspended, the enrolling officer of that District having conscribed two of its compositors. Fortunately, the Eagle does not belong to Mr. Holden's new secession party and the State will, therefore, be allowed to remain in the Confederacy. We suppose the matter will be made right and any wrong redressed.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. Branson & Farrar, Publishers, Raleigh, a little book of 132 pages, entitled "Myrtle Leaves, a Book peculiarly adapted to the times, by Rev. A. W Mangum." This is the 2d Edition.

Also, from the author, "Our Own Primary Reader. By S. Lander, A. M.;" published by Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensborough.

It is not possible, of course, to get up books in very handsome style, but the contents of these are better than their outside appearance. When the war is over, we hope to see the South producing all its own school books.

GEORGIA POLITICS.—While the Georgia Legislature was in session some weeks ago, and sundry resolutions offered by Mr. Linton Stephens were before it, many of the distinguished men of the State by request addressed the Legislature—some favoring, others opposing, the laws enacted by the last Congress. Of course, the readers of the Observer were informed of all the facts, though we have not thought it necessary to publish these speeches, a proceeding for which we have no great fancy at any time, and less than ever in these stirring days of action.

Among the speakers was Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, and the Holdenites of North Carolina—between whom and Mr. S. there is a wide and impassable gulf—affect to regard his speech as an endorsement of their course, and are very bitter in their denunciations of the newspapers which (very generally) have failed to publish the speech. It is, therefore, not improper that we should state the reason which (in addition to our usual habit as indicated above) has controlled the Observer's course in the matter, viz: Mr. Stephens' speech (or rather that part of it which meets with so much favor from the Holdenites) is an argument against the constitutionality of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. Now, as is well known, we were opposed to the suspension of the writ. But the people's representatives in Congress did not agree with us. It *was* suspended—constitutionally suspended, as we had not and have not a doubt—and there was an end of the matter so far as we were concerned. This paper abides by and upholds THE LAW, as the only surety of the people's rights. Mr. Stephens, as afterward appeared, did not think the suspension constitutional, and made his speech taking that position, as he had a perfect right to do and to which we have not the slightest objection. This is a free country. *But*, by the time Mr. Stephens's speech was published and reached us the whole matter was placed beyond discussion. It had been before the Courts, and in every State in which the question was raised, Georgia and N. Carolina included, the judgment was against Mr. Stephens. The law was decided constitutional. This is a law-abiding paper, and these decisions ended the matter with us, just as we suppose would have been the case with Mr. Stephens if the Georgia decision had been rendered before he spoke. The peculiar States Rights men of the day make it their special dogma that the decisions of the State Courts are final. It is unfortunate for the country that their practice is not made to conform to the doctrine which they have so zealously preached.

Among the allegations made by the Holdenites against the newspapers which have failed to publish the speech is the very ungenerous and unjust intimation that they are "subsidized," that they refuse place to the speech in return for the profits of government advertising. So far as the Observer is concerned the charge is refuted by the simple fact that it has no government advertising, and does not wish to have any. It is in our opinion made unprofitable matter. This paper has always been able to sustain itself, but were it otherwise, we should still object to the government patronage, because the Observer always has been and always shall be kept out of reach of this wretched clap-trap. We have besides quite as much advertising as we desire, and it seeks the Observer, we suppose, because it is well known to have a larger circulation than any other paper in North Carolina.

"Gov. Vance might be as pure as an icicle and as wise as Solomon, but the great Conservative party would never support him as long as Thomas Bragg, M. A. Bledsoe, and others of the Committee mentioned above, and the Confederate, State Journal, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer defended his claims. These presses and public men denounced the Conservative party as a treasonable organization, two years ago, for supporting Gov. Vance, and they will not now act with those who have villified and abused them."

*Raleigh Progress, 20th.*

It it said that by constant iteration men sometimes come to believe to be true things which they know to be false. Lest such a result should happen to the Raleigh Progress, we think it proper to state that the paragraph above quoted from its issue of yesterday (which is but a repetition of what it has frequently said lately) is, so far as relates to this paper, utterly destitute of truth. This paper was an earnest advocate of Gov. Vance's election two years ago, as any man who knows anything of our State politics knows. If it had denounced Gov. Vance or his friends, as the Progress says, it is not likely that Gov. Vance would have passed by a noisier *friend*, and selected the Editors of the Observer as the proper persons to whom to address his letter of acceptance of the nomination for Governor in 1862.

Of the same character with the statement just noticed is the following, also in yesterday's Progress:

"They [the Conservatives] cannot act with the Confederate, the State Journal, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer and be right. These papers all advocate the "last man and the last dollar" in a war that is to be continued till Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are redeemed, though half the women and children of the land die by starvation and the "last man," literally, fall in the struggle."

The Observer has never advocated any thing of the sort. It has never known but one paper and one man to advocate "the last man and the last dollar." That paper *was* the Raleigh Standard, and the man *is* Mr. Holden, the Progress' candidate for Governor.

We think it right at last to correct these statements, for, if the Progress makes them many times more, we fear it will come to believe them, just as we really fear that by constant repetition of late it has convinced itself that it was a Union paper in the Spring of 1861; whereas, the few who know anything about its course know that it was a Secession paper, engaged in bitter denunciation of the Observer as untrue to the South because of our opposition to secession.

THE ARMY ALL RIGHT.—A letter from a friend in the army says: "Our men are in fine spirits, and ready for any emergency. Our company numbers 158. Of this number *not one vote will be cast for Mr. Holden.*"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have a very large number of lady subscribers to the Observer, and the number is constantly increasing. When they order the Observer they will greatly oblige us by giving their address—Mrs. or Miss.

Persons desiring their papers changed will save us a great deal of trouble and insure attention to their orders if they will mention the office from which the paper is to be changed.

Money has been received at this office to send the Observer to H. Rogers and N. V. Forrester. Will they please inform us to what offices the papers should be sent?

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION 7th DISTRICT.

From the Army we have the following returns. The counties vote to-day.

26TH N. C. REGIMENT, April 14, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: The following is the result of an election held in the 26th Reg't for the candidates for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, viz:

Co. H, "Moore County Independents," gave Foster 27, Ramsey 10, Leach 1. Co. E, "Chatham Guards," from Chatham county, Foster 23, Ramsey 4, Leach 16. Co. G, "Chatham Boys," from Chatham county, Foster 36, Ramsey 1, Leach 4. Co. K, "Pedee Wild Cats," from Anson county, Foster 27, Ramsey 0, Leach 8.

| | Foster. | Ramsey. | Leach. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Co. H, | 27 | 10 | 1 |
| " E, | 23 | 4 | 16 |
| " G, | 36 | 1 | 4 |
| " K, | 27 | 0 | 8 |
| | 113 | 15 | 29 |

The result in the 48th Reg't, Cooke's Brigade, is as follows: Foster 40, Ramsey 8, Leach 134.

CAMP 14th N. C. T., April 14, 1864.

Gentlemen: The following is the result of the election held to-day in the 14th Reg't to fill the vacancy in the 7th Congressional District, occasioned by the death of S. H. Christian:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Co. B, Davidson, | Foster 17, | Leach 7. | |
| " C, Anson, | " 52, | " 00. | |
| " H, Stanly, | " 15, | " 10. | |
| " I, Davidson, | " 18, | " 19. | |
| Total | 102 | 36 | |

You will see that two Companies are from Leach's own county. I think we've done well, but will promise to do better for Vance.

44TH N. C. TROOPS.—A letter from Capt. Gaines' Montgomery county Company gives the vote of that Company: Foster 33, Leach 8. The whole vote of the Regiment is given elsewhere.

| | Foster. | Ramsey. | Leach. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th N. C. Troops | 102 | 00 | 36 |
| 26th | 113 | 15 | 29 |
| 48th | 40 | 8 | 134 |
| 15th | 00 | 00 | 14 |
| 46th | 43 | 4 | 64 |
| 27th | 6 | 00 | 15 |
| 44th | 41 | 7 | 29 |
| 52d | 13 | 00 | 23 |
| 35th, Co. D, | 12 | 22 | 12 |
| Raleigh Camps, &c. | 4 | 9 | 51 |
| Fayetteville Arsenal | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| 32d Reg't | 7 | 22 | 00 |
| 45th | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | 398 | 99 | 411 |

FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—It is supposed that all these notes will be required to pay this year's taxes to the Confederate government, there not having been near enough funded in 4 per cents for that purpose. The whole amount of 5s issued is $79,090,315. It is supposed that some fifteen or twenty millions of them have been funded, lost, destroyed, or redeemed as mutilated notes, leaving perhaps sixty or sixty-five millions now in circulation. The present effort to get rid of the 5s is very silly, since they can be used at their full value at any time before the 1st of July in paying taxes or funding in 4 per cent. bonds.

GEN. HOLMES.—The Richmond papers of Monday (which have not yet reached this place, though those of Tuesday have) announce the arrival there of Gen. Holmes and his Staff. Capt. John W. Hinsdale of the General's Staff has given the Enquirer a gratifying account of the condition of the army of Trans-Mississippi. Gen. Holmes was relieved at his own request.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—"In the matter of Spivey," Chief Justice Pearson has refused to discharge the applicant, Col. Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, having made oath that "the said Spivey is detained by me under orders of the Secretary of War as a prisoner for an attempt to avoid military service."

*The Amount of Tithes paid in this District.*—Capt. S. M. Finger, the Post Quartermaster for this District, has furnished us with the following statement showing the amount of produce received up to the 1st of April, being one-tenth of each kind enumerated: Wheat 45,119 bushels, corn 94,918 bushels, oats 27,131 bushels, rye 1,164 bushels, peas 361 bushels, wool 5,369 lbs., hay 1,268,000 lbs., fodder 902,573 lbs., bacon 261,842 lbs.

Capt. Finger estimates that 50,000 bushels corn and 300,000 lbs. bacon are yet to come in, making altogether 144,918 bus. corn and 561,842 lbs. bacon.

In order to ascertain how much of each article was raised in the District during the past year, multiply the figures by ten. We may safely say that a final settlement will show nearly 1,500,000 bushels of corn and over 5,000,000 lbs. of bacon. In addition to this, each producer reserved 100 bushels of corn or 50 bushels of wheat, and 20 bushels of peas, on which he was not required to pay the tenth. And further, many persons did not make quite 100 bushels corn or 50 bushels wheat, and therefore paid no tithe at all.

Now, taking these facts into consideration, have we not been correct in saying that there is really no scarcity of food?—*Charlotte Democrat.*

*Important Decision.*—Judge Halyburton, of the Confederate States District Court, delivered, on yesterday, a long and able decision sustaining the constitutionality of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*

The case, for the petitioners, was argued by Hon. H. S. Foote, R. T. Daniel, F. L. Smith, Eaton Nance, John H. Gilmer, D. Marr and E. Orvis, and for the Government by P. H. Aylett, Esq., who associated for the Government Judge Monroe, the venerable and distinguished Judge, for many years, of the District Court of Kentucky. The argument of the case occupied nearly two weeks, and the following points were insisted upon by the counsel for the petitioners:

1st. That the law was unconstitutional.

2d. That if constitutional, the court could nevertheless go behind the return in any case in which a party was detained by authority of the President or Secretary of War, and inquire into the facts of each case to ascertain whether these were sufficient grounds for detention.

The court, in an opinion remarkable for its learning and ability, overruled all the objections to the act, and remanded the petitioners to the custody of the proper officers.—*Richmond Enquirer, 19th.*

*The Yankee Army of the Potomac.*—There can be no doubt that the army under Grant, on the Rappahannock, is much weaker numerically than that which was overwhelmed under Hooker a year ago at Chancellorsville. An officer who came down on the Central train last night informs us that our scouts report that the statement of heavy reinforcements to Grant are greatly exaggerated, and that the enemy's army, with all the reinforcements received up to this time, does not exceed 60,000. It is stated, however, that Grant is making preparations for an advance.—*Rich. Dispatch*, 19th.

*Murdered by the Yankees.*—Samuel Armour of Forrest's command was lately at home in Tennessee on furlough. The yankees visited his house and captured him. A tory said he was a bushwhacker, and he was taken out and shot. He was, says the Charlotte Democrat, a son of Arthur Armour, living near Davidson College, who has five sons in the army.

*Piedmont Railroad.*—The Danville Register expects the Piedmont Railroad will be completed, so that the trains will be running through from Danville to Greensborough, by the 1st of June.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

*Forrest's Late Exploit—Official Dispatches.*—RICHMOND, April 19.—Forrest's official dispatch, announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, has been received at the War Department. 500 out of 700 men composing the garrison were killed. Forrest's loss, 20 killed and 60 wounded. Over 100 citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned.

*From the Trans-Mississippi.—Banks reported surrounded.*—MOBILE, April 19.—Warren Adams, a courier from the Trans-Mississippi, reports that on the 9th Gen. Banks's courier to Gen. Franklin was captured. Banks says: "Hasten up; we are surrounded by rebel cavalry"!

The Red River has suddenly fallen. Some forty transports and gunboats were caught above Red River Raft and cannot go down before the water rises.

*From Western N. C.*—Considerable anxiety has been felt here for some days, produced by the movements of the disloyal men in the adjoining county of Madison. Col. Kirk, who holds, it is said, a Federal commission, has been receiving, so saith rumor, many recruits during two or three weeks last past. Our forces at Marshall, 20 miles below here, have been repeatedly fired upon, and on one occasion the pickets captured. The latest intelligence represents Kirk as threatening an attack. Since the foregoing was put in type we learn that our forces have evacuated Marshall, falling back in this direction. We learn that a raid was made on Burnsville Sunday night, and about 100 guns and a quantity of provisions captured and carried away.

*Asheville News, 14th.*

*The Departure of the Enemy from Below.*—Nearly or quite all of the enemy, who were marauding about the country between Suffolk and the Blackwater last Thursday, have returned to Fortress Monroe. They stole and carried off everything of value, and what they could not carry off was broken to pieces and otherwise destroyed. They entered Suffolk howling like demons, opened and searched private dwellings, destroyed furniture and stole clothing. The workshops were broken open, and all the tools destroyed. At Smithfield, they stole the valuable library of Leopold C. P. Cowper, who long since deserted his country, and is now Lieut. Governor of Virginia, under Pierpont's bogus government.

The fight in Wren's field, referred to in our last, was continued for four hours, and the yankees finally sought the protection of their gunboats. Captain Charles Spruill of North Carolina was taken prisoner. We killed 5 or 6 of the enemy, and wounded 18 or 20.

It is thought by gentlemen from the lower country who came up last evening, that Burnside's expedition has not yet left Annapolis, and that these parties were sent out last week only as "feelers," to ascertain what Confederate force there was in that section.—*Pet. Express, 19th.*

*Additional from the North—The Gold Panic.*—The New York Herald of the 15th says:

There were some rather startling fluctuations in the prices of gold at Exchange Place yesterday. At 10 minutes to 10 o'clock in the morning the gold dollar started at 1 80¼ in paper; three minutes later, 1 85, and twenty minutes later it had run up to 1 89. This was 12 minutes past 10 o'clock; but 16 minutes after gold had run down to 1 82. Thus within an hour our paper money had suffered a depreciation of nearly nine per cent, and recovered six of it; and at the close of the day the price ran down to 1 74. This is indeed gold gambling run mad. There is no cause for these violent fluctuations. They are the haphazard ventures of the Faro banks. But the community at large may well cry out to these gold speculators, as the frogs in the fable did to the boys who were pelting them with stones, "This may be sport to you, but it is death to us." Where are we to look for relief? Congress might help us, but Congress seems to be past all hope. We look, therefore, to Gen. Grant and his gallant armies for a rescue. With his success we shall have better times; but should the Washington Directory or the accidents of war entangle him so as to bring upon him misfortune instead of success, why then *we may look for the deluge.*

The same paper has the following items:

*France and the Confederacy.*—The French papers publish an article from the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, which includes official documents, and proves that the French Government is quietly conniving at the efforts of the rebel agents to have iron-clad war vessels built in France for the rebel service. From recitations of the *Opinion*, it appears that firms at Nantes and Bordeaux have been for months at work building war vessels, ostensibly for China, but really for the rebels. Mr. Dayton last fall laid before the French Government proofs of the real destination of the vessels; and after much delay, the work was stopped by government orders. But during the last two months, as the *Opinion* declares, that work has been resumed, and two of the vessels are now ready to be passed over to the rebel agents. Lt. Maury and Capt. Bullock have been prominent in these negotiations. These vessels are iron-clad, and the rebel authorities have ordered an entire fleet, which the government of Napoleon III seems willing to have built at French ports, in spite of its reiterated desire to maintain a strict neutrality.

*The Georgia.*—The rebel privateer Georgia was in the river Garonne, France, opposite Bordeaux for refitting.

*Rebel Success.*—It was said that while a body of Union Troops, numbering 200, were at breakfast near Alexandria, they were surrounded and captured by Gen. Dick Taylor.

*Rebel Disaster.*—It is reported that a brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between the 30th and 14th cavalry, and the 15th Alabama cavalry (?) in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand to hand encounter with sabres.

*From Gen. Johnston's Army.*—Not before its advance into Kentucky or on the eve of the glorious fight and victory at Chickamauga, did this army exhibit a higher tone than it does now. There seems to be universal satisfaction with the commander and for the corps commanders an extraordinary degree of devotion and enthusiastic attachment. It is scarcely conceivable that such men led by such chiefs can ever be beaten. The health of the army was never so good. Indeed, the hospitals here and in the towns in the South-west are nearly all emptied. There will be little difficulty in feeding Johnston's and Polk's army in this country, and of sending a surplus to your Virginia army, if the Government will infuse a little more vigor and activity into the transportation department. West Alabama and East Mississippi alone can supply the whole Confederacy with corn and nearly with pork.

I observe one great change in the composition of the army. There was, at the beginning of the war, quite a large infusion in the rank and file of old men, or men of middle age. These appear to have entirely disappeared from the ranks, which are now filled almost exclusively with young men, and such stalwart, well conditioned, intelligent young men as hearty, well conditioned, intelligent young men as never before composed a regular war establishment.

*Correspondence Richmond Enquirer.*

*Funding.*—RICHMOND, April 20.—Funding returns amount in the aggregate to $237,000,000. Twenty small depositories yet to hear from. The only State from which complete returns have been received is Georgia. Amount funded in that State, $72,104,050.

### MARRIED,

In this town, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Huske, Mr. S. C. ERAMBERT of Virginia, to Miss SUE T., second daughter of Jas. Dodd, Esq., of Fayetteville, N. C.

Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Puett, Dr. WM. H. BATTLE, Surgeon 21st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss SOPHIA A., only daughter of the late Jas. B. Lindsay, Esq.

☞ Confederate please copy.

### DIED,

In Moore county, on the 20th of May 1863, of diptheria and putrid sore throat, REBECCA LOUISA HANCOCK, daughter of John L. and Lydia Hancock. She was about 4 years old. Her father was a soldier and in the army at the time of her death.

In Clinton, N. C., on the 1st inst., little WILLIAM HUBBARD, infant son of William H. and Mary A. Moore, aged 4 days.

Beautiful, lovely,
He was but given,
A fair bud to earth,
To blossom in heaven. SISTER.

Western Sentinel and Wilmington Journal please copy.

In Anson County, recently, NEHEMIAH T. LILES, aged 41 years. He was a good and useful citizen, admired and esteemed by all who knew him; the high character he bore, as well as his genial and kindly disposition, endeared him to his family and friends. He held the office of Confederate Tax Collector at the time of his death.—Com.

On the 4th inst., in Greensboro', Mrs. AGNES A. LONG, wife of Jas. A. Long, Esq.

At his residence in Cheraw, on the 19th of Jan'y, Dr. ARCHIBALD MALLOY, aged 53 years. He was born in Cumberland county, N. C.

In Pittsboro', March 31st, VIRGINIA E., eldest child of Lewis and Lucy Brower, aged 17 years 2 months and 26 days.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at Chapel Hill, on the 7th inst., Capt. Geo. Rogwyn Johnston. He was born in Hillsboro', August 17, 1840, the son of Rev. Dr. Saml I. Johnston, well known for many years as the Rector of St. Paul's, Edenton, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1859, bearing away the highest honors of his class. In June 1860 he was married to Miss Nannie Taylor, daughter of Dr Charles E. Johnson of Raleigh, and in the same month selected to be one of the Tutors in the University. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Captain Ashe's company, though he was hindered by his College duties from being with them at Bethel. Soon after he was chosen 1st Lieut. in a company raised in Orange by Prof. (now Lieut. Col.) Martin, and soon succeeded to the command of it. In June 1862 he was made prisoner near Hanover Court House, Va. Though he had escaped by swimming the river, he returned to the enemy and gave himself up, that he might share and perhaps alleviate the captivity of his men. He was removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and the severities of his imprisonment there laid the foundation of the disease under the effects of which he gradually wasted away. After his return he was never fit for the field—though he was in the action at Fredericksburg—and in the summer of 1863 felt compelled to resign his commission. He returned to Chapel Hill, and after months of declining health sunk into the grave.

Few young men of his age gave better promise of a noble career of usefulness and honor. His powers of mind were unusual, his energy of character very marked, his tastes all scholarly, his habits of study thorough, and his attainments extensive and accurate. His purpose was to devote himself to a life of literary labor, in which his friends anticipated for him a remarkable success.

His moral character was perhaps more admirable than his powers of mind. He was always pure, upright and truthful; always amiable, sympathizing and unselfish; yet firm in his convictions of duty, and resolute in the discharge of it: and so he gained the entire confidence and warm affection of those who were best qualified to appreciate his worth. The Faculty of the University, in the resolutions passed by them on the occasion of his death, speak of "the great loss" they had suffered, and of him as "an accomplished scholar, a Christian Gentleman, in every relation faithful and true," and of the disappointment of "high hopes of his future usefulness and distinction."

Capt. Johnston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Trained from a child in the ways of the Church, he became a Communicant at the early age of thirteen, and throughout the residue of his days lived as a Christian and a Churchman should live. Never was a whisper of reproach or censure uttered against him. Such was the "daily beauty of his life," that men respected him as a Christian no less than they loved him as a man. His religious character exhibited the peculiar Churchly type, undemonstrative, calm, faithful, earnest, loving and steadfast. The Master whom he served did not desert him in the hours of his trial, was with him in all pains of disease and the sorrows of dissolution, and bestowing upon him His own peculiar temper, enabled him all along and at the last to say and feel, "Not my will, but Thine be done!"

F. M. H.


**The friends of Lieut.** JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd

**Another Large Arrival.**

900 PAIR WHITTEMORE COTTON CARDS No. 10. 1200 Pairs COTTON CARDS, Leather Leaf.

Powder, Shot and Caps, Pure Cod Liver Oil for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Consumption, Wool Cards, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Rio Coffee, Copperas, Shoe Thread, Fish Hooks, Plough Lines, Horse Collars, Blacking, Table Salt, Pitchforks, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., &c., &c.

WILSON'S Oil and Leather Establishment, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4. 21-4t*4t

**Fayetteville Depository,**

April 6, 1864

SUBSCRIBERS at this Office for 6, 7 or 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds are requested to present their Certificates without further delay, and get their Bonds.

Those who have left Deposites for 4 per cent Bonds, are notified that their Certificates are ready for delivery.

21-tf-m] G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y

**EDWARD PAYSON HALL**

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his continued willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject. *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Ohio at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

1. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 6, 1863

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

SEC. 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decisions shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially, (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place, when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owners, as well of taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as hereinbefore required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 3. Whenever the impressment provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason, be impracticable at the time of said impresement, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster General, or his Agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications, as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by a general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: Provided, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as hereinbefore required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking for the public use such property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named within the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property. Who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decisions shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authorized to act in behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the value thereof.

SEC. 9. * * * * * * *

SEC. 10. * * * * * * *

SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field and to accumulate them in magazines, posts, and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employés, slaves or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressments, which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

* * * * * * * * *

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk during the pendency of the proceedings for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so he shall give a certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

8 * * * * * *

By order S. COOPER, Adj't & Insp. Gen

ADJT AND INSPECTOR GENL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Dec. 10 1863.

General Orders, No. 161.

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All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments shall conform to the provisions of this order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted.

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act, March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the impressing officer, and in the event of their disagreement these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the Board of Appraisers, appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on this subject.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adj't and Ins Gen.

II. The utter disregard on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impressments without proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out, when necessary, the whole force of their commands, and should this force be insufficient they will report the fact to this office immediately. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who will at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. G. T[illegible] Assist. General.
April 22 1t


**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,**
APRIL 18, 1864.

WANTED, a number of Fishermen, skilled in taking Sturgeon and other kinds of fish.

The attention of Farmers resident along the course of the River, and of Conscripts who have been found unfit for active field service and are to be detailed for light duty, is particularly called to this advertisement.

Apply at once to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS, Comd'g Officer.
25-8t

**Quartermaster's Department,**
RALEIGH, April 19, 1864.

THIS Department has recently received another supply of Cotton Cards for distribution upon the same terms as before.

The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
April 20 25-3t

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.
Warrenton, N. C., 18th April 1864.

**Miners Wanted.**

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to
W. W. PEIRCE.
25*2w [R. C.] Maj. & Ch'f Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

**WANTED,**

TO engage 500 cords "GOOD PINE WOOD," in exchange for Spun Yarn if preferred, to be delivered from 5 to 10 cords per week, at convenient points on the Western Railroad. Apply immediately to
GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, April 20. 25-1tf

**Wanted—Wood Land.**

THE undersigned will give a fair price for a well wooded tract of LAND of 100 or 200 acres, on the Railroad at any point between Jonesboro' and Fayetteville. Wood, pitch pine boxed or unboxed
HENRY E. COLTON, Agent F. K. Co
Fayetteville, April 19. 25tf

**WANTED,**

BY a Lady of experience in teaching, a situation in a private school or family. Address
H., box 159, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 20 25-6tpd

**GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE undersigned will receive the money and give receipts for the recent assessment made on the insured in this Company in Fayetteville and vicinity.
JNO. M. ROSE.
April 20. 25-2tpd

**IRON FOR SALE.**

WE have for sale about 2500 lbs. Swedes Iron, part 7 to 8 inches wide. Also 2 setts of 1¼ X ¼ inch Buggy Tire, and 2000 lbs. King's Mountain Iron suitable for shoeing and strapping.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co.
April 20. 26-2t


## LIFE AT THE NORTH.

The Charleston Courier contains a letter, which has gotten through the blockade, giving a description of the present style of life in the yankee States, and vouches for the reliability of the writer. The letter comes direct from Montreal, dated the 25th ult. We take the following extract from it:

*Description of Life in New York City.*—At present New York holds high carnival. The enormously inflated currency gives an apparent gilding to everything. Every man has more money (greenbacks) in his pockets than ever he had before. It comes so easily—therefore he spends it lavishly. Retail trade is stimulated to an extravagant degree. Never before was there such a glitter and show, and bustle, and pleasure seeking in New York. Mansions outvieing the magnificence of European palaces are going up on Fifth Avenue. 5,000 showy equipages stream through the broad pathways of Central Park every afternoon. The great thoroughfare, Broadway, is a jam of omnibuses, carriages and wagons; the sidewalks are a confused crush of pedestrians; the shop windows dazzle with their splendor. A dozen theatres, a score of lesser shows, and a host of underground "concert and pretty waiter girl" saloons, are crammed to suffocation. Grand balls follow each other nightly, where, as well as at the Italian Opera House, the ladies blaze with diamonds and precious stones, and are gorgeous in silks, and tulle, and lace, and moire antique. Delmonico's three restaurants, and a new palatial eating house, with gilded windows and doors on 14th street, called the "Maison Doree," are filled with people at all hours, gorging themselves with rich food and getting merry over expensive wines. John Morrissey has a huge gambling den on the most public part of Broadway, where greenbacks are shoveled around by the bushel. The country people swarm into town to get rid of their money and join in the frenzied dance around the altar of pleasure. The hotels turn away hundreds daily. Sometimes travelers ride from hotel to hotel for hours in a despairing search for accommodation. Houses are almost impossible to procure, and rents are enormous.

The Stock Exchange is the scene of the wildest excitement. Six sessions of the Stock Board are held daily, and as those are not enough to satisfy the passion for gambling, two more have been commenced for evenings, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Fifty millions of dollars worth of stocks are sold daily and nightly. Half of these stocks are acknowledged bubbles. Fortunes are made in an hour. I have been told of a clerk who ventured into the exchange with $160, and cleared the week with one hundred thousand, every cent of which, however, he lost in one week more. Vanderbilt and George Law, the stock kings, are wealthier than the Astors. It has become unfashionable to cavil at a charge. Ask any price and it will be given. A lady pays $2,000 for a piece of brocade to make a dress; a man gives $10,000 for a span of carriage horses and thinks nothing of it; another spends $5,000 on a dinner party; another pays $50 for a choice seat at the opera; another pays $10,000 a year rent for a three story house on Fifth Avenue (I know these figures will hardly look large to the eyes of the Confederate readers, but it must be remembered that gold is at a premium of only 64 per cent. in New York city at present.) And thus every body is taking a part in the saturnalia. Even the soldiers receive from $400 to $1,000 bounty for re-enlisting, and contribute to the general jollification. This picture is not overdrawn. I doubt if the world's history ever knew of a similar era of popular delirium. Some of the newspapers are alarmed, and cry out loudly against the outrageous extravagance of the hour. The Abolition organ, the N. Y. Times, entreats the people to go back to entrenched expenses and private economy, or make up their minds for financial ruin. The fact is, almost every one regards the Federal currency as eventually worthless, but "we have got into the scrape and it's too late to help it now." "The country is bound to go the devil anyhow," and "we might as well have a good time while the fun lasts."

New York is not alone the abode of madmen. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington display the same features, though to a more moderate extent. But the disease is a national one, and it will be discovered prevailing among the land speculators in the interior of Michigan as well as among the merchants and stock gamblers of the "Empire City." Foremost of those who have thriven by the war are the Government contractors. Thousands have risen from comparative poverty to great affluence through their dealings with the Washington authorities. So many of this class, vulgar and illiterate, but shrewd and unscrupulous men, with their wives and families, have prospered, that a new order has been created in society—the "Shoddy Aristocracy," so called. They spend money with unbounded extravagance, and may readily be recognized by their impudent assumptions of "ton," and a ridiculous display of jewelry. I met one of these people in Montreal a few days ago, who assured me that he had made half a million of dollars since the war commenced, and, added he with a chuckle, "everything I sell to the Government, I make one hundred per cent. on."

It would not require the wisdom of a prophet to foresee where this will lead the Yankees to. It is one of the most hopeful signs of our ultimate triumph that our enemies are wasting their strength and substance in riotous living.

*Lieut. Gen. Longstreet.*—Lieut. Gen. Longstreet is an Alabamian; a thick set, determined looking man, of 43 years. He was an infantry major in the old army, and now commands the first corps d'armee. He is never far from Gen. Lee, who relies very much upon his judgment. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as the "best fighter in the whole army." While speaking of entering upon the enemy's soil, he said to me that although it might be fair in just retaliation to apply the torch, yet that so doing would demoralize the army and ruin its now excellent discipline. Private property is, therefore, to be respected. Gen. Longstreet is generally a particularly taciturn man, but this evening he and I had a long talk about Texas, where he had been quartered when in the old army. In the course of his conversation he said that Meade was an honorable man, but not so bold, perhaps, as Hooker.
*English Letter.*

*Another Yankee Craft Sunk by a Torpedo.*—A dispatch has been received at the War Office stating that a yankee cruiser was blown up on Saturday by a torpedo in St. John's river, Florida, in the vicinity of the destruction of the Maple Leaf, by a similar agency.
*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Castor Oil.*—A medical friend has furnished us with the following recipe for making castor oil, taken from the British Cyclopœdia. It is an article exceedingly scarce and in great demand. The process of manufacture is so simple that any one may make the oil:

Steep the seeds (Palma Christi) for a night in cold water, then boil for two hours, then dry them in the sun, and afterwards pound or bruise them. The seeds thus bruised are then thrown into water and boiled till the whole oil is extracted, when it rises to the surface and is skimmed off.
*Raleigh Confederate.*

## THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Luray, Page county, Va., March 28, furnishes the following:

"The first days of spring find all Dixie in fine feather. From the fiasco of Kilpatrick and young Dahlgren near Richmond, from Mr. Lincoln's shocking experiment in Florida, from Palmer's disastrous repulse at Dalton, and Sherman's magnificent fizzle, they gather glad auguries for their arms in the coming campaigns. While we are just entering upon a season of political distractions, divided councils, jealous Generals, voracious speculators, and a wrangling press, they bring to the struggle an united people, harmonious journals, and an army stronger than ever before, and eager for the trial of conclusions—stronger not in numbers perhaps, for it cannot exceed two hundred and eighty thousand of all arms, but in the stuff of which it is composed, in equipment, in supplies, in discipline, in tried leadership, and especially in confidence and high hopes. Veteran regiments have been re-enlisted with remarkable unanimity, men and horses have been prudently recruited, subordinate officers have been selected and distributed with a strict eye to their ability, activity, and popularity, and the reserve force organized and drilled will suffice to maintain the fighting army at the required standard of numbers and efficiency; the artillery is powerful, and of the most approved patterns, and the cavalry, though less numerous, perhaps, than formerly, has been recruited into high condition and thoroughly reviewed. Lee is said to have two hundred and sixty pieces of artillery in his immediate command, and the equipment of the rebel armories is equal to the demands of the most vigorous campaign.

"It is a notion fast finding acceptance among Virginians, that the coming summer is to be decisive of the fate of their State; that if the next winter should find our arms no further advanced into the bowels of their land than they are now, our political and military powers will abandon Virginia as incorrigible, and transfer their attention to some one less willful of her sisters. Reading in our journals of the mad carnival of prodigality and heartlessness in which New York is plunged, they say the Babylonian catastrophe is at hand, and they rejoice that they can go forth, and meet it with strong arms and exulting hearts.

"Meantime a loud cry again goes up for offensive operations. The army once more demands to be led into the green pastures and by the still waters of Maryland and Pennsylvania—nor of those alone, but of Kentucky and Ohio as well.

"The more thoughtful and earnest of the people lament the partial decay of that religious sentiment which, inspired by the personal example of Stonewall Jackson, and prompted by his discipline a year ago, ran in an epidemic of enthusiasms, through the ranks. When Lee led the army into Maryland, every man of entire divisions carried a testament or prayer book as an essential part of his equipment and his daily exercises. The remarkable conversion, through the influence of the dying Jackson, of the formerly passionate and profane Ewell, who at one time complained that he had to do the swearing for the whole army, produced a powerful impression, especially among the Virginians and Marylanders—an impression which Lee did his best to confirm, and which, though not so plain as it has been, still abides."

### FOR THE OBSERVER.

**PUBLIC MEETING IN ALAMANCE COUNTY**

At a large meeting of the citizens of Alamance county held in Graham on the 16th of April, on motion Samuel White Esq. was called to the chair and J. G. Dickey Esq. was appointed Secretary, R. Y. McAden, Esq., introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time is near at hand when the people of North Carolina will be called upon to select a Governor. Therefore be it resolved by the people of Alamance county, without distinction of parties, that we recognize in our present Governor Z. B. Vance both a statesman and patriot, and that we will cheerfully support him for our next Governor, believing him to be true both to the State and Confederate governments.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to request Gov. Vance to visit Alamance and address the people at his earliest convenience.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Observer, Progress, Patriot and Confederate with a request for publication.

The following committee was appointed to correspond with Gov. Vance: R. Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd and Dr. A. Montgomery.
SAM. WHITE, Ch'n.
J. G. DICKEY, Sec'y.

### FOR THE OBSERVER.

**PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE.**

A public meeting was held at Carthage on Tuesday the 19th inst., when, on motion of Alex. K[illegible] W. D. Harrington was called to the Chair, and [illegible] H. C McLean requested to act as Sec'y. The object of the meeting having been explained, D. John Shaw offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency Gov. Vance be invited to address the people of this county at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three to communicate the foregoing resolution to His Excellency and ascertain the time when it will suit his convenience to visit our county.

Under the second resolution the Chairman appointed the following committee: Dr. John Shaw, Jesse Hedgepeth and Harris Tysor, and on motion the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the committee.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned. W. D. HARRINGTON, Ch'n.
H. C. McLEAN, Sec'y.


**NOTICE.**

REV. J. B. HARDWICK will preach at Gray's Creek Church on first Sunday in May next.
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
April 21 26-2t

**Wanted to Purchase,**

SHOATS or Hogs fit to make pork another year. Or I will exchange corn for them.
JONATHAN EVANS.
April 23 26-2t

**Further Supplies.**

THE Soldier Boy's Songster; Songs of Love and Liberty; Cotton Field Melodies; Bonnie Blue Flag Song Book; Hymns for the Camp. E. J. HALE & SONS.
April 22

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned wishes to inform the intelligent public that he wants to buy five hundred or a thousand lbs. of good GOOD RAW HIDES, for which I will pay flour at $6 per barrel or corn at $1 per bushel, and allow 15 cents per lb., for hides delivered at my Tannery or Mills in Moore county, on Bear Creek.
S. M. CARTER.
April 18 26*4tpd

**The Second Annual Council, (the 48th**

Annual Assembly) of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of North Carolina will meet in St. John's Church, **WILLIAMSBORO'**, on WEDNESDAY, May 18th, 1864. Certificates of Lay Delegates should be sent to the Secretary of Council so as to reach him before the 15th May.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, April 19. 25-2w
Ral. Confederate and Charlotte Democrat copy 2 weeks and send bill to this Office.

**COTTON CARDS! COTTON CARDS!!**

WE offer for sale No. 10 COTTON CARDS, manufactured by the Fayetteville Cotton Card Manufacturing Company. These Cards are warranted to be equal if not superior, to any imported Cards.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO. 19 Hay St.
April 19. 25-13t


## NORTHERN NEWS.

The Petersburg Express has seen a New York Herald of the 18th. The following are all the items of interest which we find among its extracts:

*The Gold Excitement.*—Fifty-three thousand dollars of American gold sold Saturday at prices ranging from $1 73 to $1 73½. The Herald says:

"The past week has been one of extraordinary excitement in financial circles. Gold fluctuated between 171 and 189, at times rendering the speculators almost wild, and a panic seized the stock market and nearly broke down every share in the list, the decline ranging between 5 and 30 per cent. These circumstances, added to the extraordinary visit of Secretary Chase to this city, the suspension of the gold certificates, the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the currency was being contracted, the bill in the U. S. Senate in relation to the traffic in coin, and the government tax bill, which has been reported in the House of Representatives, all tended to make up a most extraordinary week of important incidents, affecting commercial and financial classes. It is to be hoped that a few days of quiet will be allowed to succeed, and that monetary matters may be permitted to resume their former positions. *The time for the great closing crisis has not yet arrived, and until it does it behooves us to be as calm as possible and prepare our nerves for the crash that these small events merely foreshadow.*"

*Fearful Explosion.*—The U. S. gunboat Chenango exploded her boilers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Friday last, tearing the boat to pieces, and causing a fearful loss of life. Out of 35 men injured by the explosion, 22 had died up to Sunday evening, and three others were not expected to live until morning.

*Union Troops driven from the Big Black.*—CAIRO, April 17, 11 P. M.—The steamer Swan has arrived here from New Orleans with 150 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Her officers report that the rebel force under Gen. Wirt Adams drove our troops from the Big Black a week ago, and took several hundred prisoners.

*From Fort Pillow.*—CAIRO, April 16.—The steamer Glendale, from Memphis, arrived on the morning of the 15th. She passed Fort Pillow, and the river is all clear. Nothing remains of the fort but ruins.

CAIRO, April 17.—The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, their rear guard in the afternoon, destroying all the ammunition and everything else destructible.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among the officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow is alluded to. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the government take retributive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrest's command they meet, and take no prisoners. The soldiers threaten to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin prison, if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling.

*The Yankee Navy.*—The Navy Register for 1864 is just issued at Washington in a pamphlet of two hundred and eighty-nine closely printed pages—larger by forty pages than the Register of 1863. The record is brought down to the 12th ult., at which date there were 622 vessels of all classes in the navy, 432 of which were steamers and 74 iron-clads and rams. The total number of naval vessels lost, captured, destroyed or sold since the beginning of the war is 42. Of these, 11 fell into the hands of the Confederates, namely: the Clifton, Diana, Harriet Lane, Indianola, Isaac Smith, Morning Light, Reliance, Sachem, Satellite, Underwriter and Velocity.

The iron-clads are 74, carrying 325 guns, and of 86,474 tonnage.

The present naval force is divided into 9 squadrons, namely: The North Atlantic, under command of Acting Rear Admiral Lee; the South Atlantic, under Rear Admiral Dahlgren; the East Gulf, under Acting Rear Admiral Bailey; the West Gulf, under Rear Admiral Farragut; the Mississippi, under Rear Admiral Porter; the Special West India, under Acting Rear Admiral Lardner; the Pacific, under Acting Rear Admiral Bell; the East India and Mediterranean, and the Potomac Flotilla. Seven vessels of the Navy, detached from squadrons, are assigned to special service.

There are 14 Rear Admirals, 6 of whom are on active list, namely: Admirals Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont, Davis, Dahlgren and Porter. The 8 retired Admirals are Stewart, Shubrick, Smith, Storer, Gregory, Breese and Paulding. The number of commanders is 31, of whom 18 are on the active list. Of 60 Captains, 36 are active, 14 retired, and 10 reserved. The number of commanders is 112 (72 on the active list;) Lieutenant Commanders 144, all on the active list; Lieutenants on the active list, 96; Midshipmen, 457.

The total number of seamen, landsmen and boys in the navy, at present, is estimated at 50,000. There were about 3,000 marines. Before the rebellion broke out there were only 8,000 sailors, marines and others, all told, in the service. Of the *personnel* of the national fleet at present fully 3,000 are attached to the Mississippi squadron. There are not more than 2,500 men now on foreign stations, of which the larger number are on the Pacific. The entire manual force is employed in manning 200 vessels of war, nine-tenths of which are steamers. A large proportion of these 200, however, are small craft.

*The Movement on Richmond.*—The New York Sun submits the following views of the coming campaign:

It took General Grant nearly six months to capture Vicksburg with an army of one hundred thousand men, aided by a powerful fleet. Yet Vicksburg was only defended by thirty thousand men, and was in no respect so thoroughly fortified as Richmond and its approaches, upon the defence of which the Rebels can concentrate a force of two hundred thousand soldiers. General Grant, it is understood, does not anticipate the reduction of the city by a sudden attack, but by a regular siege and close investment, which may possibly continue through the entire summer, but which is certain of ultimate success. These operations will necessarily involve some hard fighting, but will also demand the highest generalship.

*Famine at the Cape De Verdes—Fearful State of the Inhabitants.*—A few days ago we published accounts of the sad condition of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verdes, and the latest accounts received in Liverpool yesterday, verify but too sadly the expectations which were then predicted. The islands were fast becoming depopulated, in consequence of the recent drought. As an instance, the condition of Brava and St. Thiaga was truly fearful and desperate. The population of the two islands amounts to about 70,000, and for this population there were, when the advices left Thiaga, only sixty bags of rice. But in the island of Brava the case was even worse—there was no rice to be had. The effects of the fearful drought had overwhelmed both man and beast, and those who were living were subsisting on the bark of the bana tree, and the flesh of animals, which, in this country, were considered as vermin. Although rain had fallen, the seed sown in the earth were too much parched to sprout; and although the pastures were becoming green, there were no cattle to feed on them—all had died for want of food and water.—*Liverpool Post.*

## WAR NEWS.

*Glorious News from Eastern North Carolina.*—The following dispatch was received by Gov. Vance on Thursday afternoon:—

ROCKY MOUNT, April 21.—The land and water attack upon Plymouth, under General Hoke and Commander Cooke, has been a complete success. 2500 prisoners and 20 pieces of ordnance have been taken, and two gunboats sunk, besides one small steamer, and stores and supplies of all kinds captured."

The following brief dispatch from Gen'l Hoke reached the War Department in Richmond on the same afternoon:

"PLYMOUTH, April 20.—I have stormed and carried this place; capturing one Brigadier, 1600 men, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery."

*Another Victory in Louisiana.*—MOBILE, April 20.—Western dispatches report a battle near Mansfield, La., on April 8th. Gen Banks was defeated, with a loss of 8000. Gen Kirby Smith captured 35 guns, 200 wagons and 2000 prisoners. The Federals admit a defeat.

Gen. Steele, (yankee) has surrendered on Little Missouri, while awaiting reinforcements.

*From Mississippi.*—MOBILE, April 20.—Col. Powers, with 200 men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th and captured 1 gun and 18 prisoners. The yankees admit a loss of 90. Our loss 3 wounded.

*Capture of Fort Pillow.—Gen. Forrest's Dispatch.*—The annexed official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

DEMOPOLIS, April 9.—The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Forrest, dated Jackson, Tennessee, April 15.

L. Polk, Lieutenant General.

"L. Polk, Lieutenant General:—I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th instant, with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades under Brig Gen. J. R Chalmers. After a short fight we drove the enemy, 700 strong, into the fort under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was denied by Major L W. Booth, commanding U. S forces. I stormed the fort, and after a contest of 30 minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing 500, and taking 100 horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. W. M. Reid whilst leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over 100 citizens who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort.

N. B. FORREST, Major General."

*The Burnside Expedition.*—A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, where he counted 4,200 tents, and learned that the forces amounted to about 30,000 men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them to their proposed destination had not arrived, but were expected every day. Meanwhile, the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry.

The yankees, so far as our informant had opportunities of acquainting himself with their private views, universally agreed that the present was the last campaign in Virginia. If Grant should suffer a defeat, "the game was up." Our friends in Maryland are more hopeful of Confederate victory than they have ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the glitter of Southern bayonets over the border.
*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Aid from Europe.*—We learn, from the London Index, that the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund, under the control of a committee of merchants, have collected in Europe, in the last twelve months, nearly $15,000, which sum has been expended in relieving Confederate soldiers confined in yankee prisons. The managers of the fund are assisted in their efforts by ladies in the Northern cities, who visit the sufferers, and give them such aid as the means at their disposal admit of.

*To be taken Down.*—A Confederate picket on the Rapidan lately called out to the yankee picket opposite, to know who was in command of the "finest army on the planet" now. "Gen. Grant," was the answer. "Why did you bring him here?" asked the Confederate. "Oh," replied the Yankee, "you see, Gen Grant was getting a little too popular to please Mr. Lincoln, and so he sent him here to get Gen. Lee to take him down a little."—*Richmond Sentinel.*


**BANK CAPE FEAR.**
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 21, 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in this place on Thursday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
26-tm] J. G. BURR, Cashier.

***NOTICE.***

I FORBID all persons from trading for a Note given by me, 13th of April 1864, to J. B. McRae for $200, as I do not intend to pay the Note unless compelled by law, as I did not get value received.
CHARLES STUBBS.
April 20 26-9tpd

**It is with pleasure we en-**dorse the recommendation for Commoner from Robeson of Lieut. J. H. McLEAN, Co. G, 24th Reg't, by Many Citizens, and pledge to him our hearty support.
MANY SOLDIERS.
April 12. 23-4tipd

NATHAN A. STEDMAN. WM. H. BERNARD.
**N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
***No. 19, Hay Street,***
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 20. 25tf

**Black Writing Ink.**

400 BOTTLES Johnston's celebrated Black Writing INK, for sale by the single bottle or dozen.
N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
April 19. 25-3t

**NOTICE.**

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, Feb'y Term 1864, I Reuben King, Sheriff of said county, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, the following Tracts of Land, or as much thereof as will pay the tax and costs thereon for the year 1862, viz: One hundred acres located on the Elizabeth Road, valued at $98, listed by Robertson Singletery, tax $2 33. Also at the same time, eigh

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1864.


### GOV. VANCE'S VISIT.

On Thursday evening, according to appointment, our excellent Governor arrived here, accompanied by two members of his Staff. He was met near the town limits by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the Fayetteville Hotel, where he was received with cheers by a large crowd of citizens. The Mayor addressed to him a warm and hearty welcome to our town, very appropriate in its matter and manner, to which the Governor responded briefly but appropriately and acceptably, making no long speech because, as he said, he had already spoken during the day two hours and traveled 38 miles. He alluded handsomely in closing, to the glorious news he had heard on his arrival here, of the complete success of the expedition of North Carolina troops under that gallant North Carolina officer, Gen. Hoke, in the capture of Plymouth and its yankee garrison. Conducted to the Parlors of the Hotel, many citizens and ladies called to pay their respects, and were cordially received by the distinguished guest, who had a warm grasp and a pleasant word for all who approached him.

Friday was a gala-day in our town. Business was suspended; crowds thronged the streets, from town, county, and neighboring counties—Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and we know not how many other counties, being represented. One boy was pointed out who had walked 28 miles to hear the Governor.

About half-past 11, when the Governor appeared upon the Stand and was introduced in a few appropriate words by the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, it was supposed that there were assembled around him some three thousand persons, the ladies being provided with benches and chairs, and the masculines standing without weariness during the three following hours of intellectual entertainment, now highly delighted with the rich touches of humor, each in itself a telling argument, anon finding their eyes moistened by an allusion to the sufferings and desolation inflicted upon helpless women and children by a cruel enemy, and next their teeth set with determination to rescue our country from the tyrannous rule of such a hateful people. The crowd remained compact to the last, and the only regret was that there was a period to the enjoyment.

THE SPEECH.—Upon reflection we have concluded that it would scarcely be necessary to attempt anything like a full report of this speech, since it would be shorn of much of its beauty and point by any but a regular, practiced Reporter such as the one who did such full justice to the Wilkesboro' speech, and since it is said the Governor will make as thorough a canvass as his time and engagements will permit, in the course of which the people of nearly all parts of the State will be enabled to receive from the Governor's own eloquent lips the words of truth and patriotism and encouragement which he pours out from a soul abounding with great and patriotic impulses.

He commenced by acknowledging the compliment conveyed by the assemblage of such a great number of his fellow-citizens. It should be his ambition to prove himself worthy of their confidence. As one of "the powers that be, which are ordained of God," he came to speak, earnestly and truthfully, of the state of our country, and of our duties and responsibilities. This is the crisis of our fate. Before the now budding leaves shall have withered and fallen, our fate will be decided. *This* is the time of trial. It is easy to serve one's country in times of peace; and even when this war began and every young man was ready to march, and greyhaired men, and ladies, and boys, cheered, it was easy and glorious. But enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. The sufferings and privations of the succeeding three years have brought a need of a different spirit—a brave, pure, unselfish patriotism, willing to act, to suffer, and even to die for the country. Having this spirit, we have nothing to fear. The veteran soldiers are brave and true, and willing to encounter suffering and death. If the people remain firm and true, there is no room for doubt as to the soldiers. If you can endure suffering, in patient hope, we shall conquer. If you fail, the cause will fail, and deservedly fail when selfishness deserts a cause as sacred as ours.

Everybody wants peace. The gray-haired father and mother, weeping for their fallen sons; the widowed mother, gazing upon her children; the loving wife, anxious for the return of her absent and endangered husband, all, all, want peace. People pray for it, the soldier fights for it—the soldier never draws a trigger that is not for peace. How shall we secure the great blessing? Some say it is to be done by the State taking herself out of the Confederacy, as she did out of the old Union. But this would not be peace, nor lead to peace but to new and bloodier wars. The State has delegated to the Confederate Government the sole right to declare war and make peace. While *in* the Confederacy, therefore, the State cannot make peace or negotiate for it. To do this, supposing Lincoln were ready and willing to negotiate, the State must first recall the rights of sovereignty which she has vested in the Confederate government. The only mode by which this can be done, is to secede again, to desert her co-States and set up for herself. Would that be peace, or bring peace? It would be a fatal delusion to suppose so. The Confederate government would be no longer bound to assist or protect the State—the partnership would be at an end, the other Confederate States feeling that they had been basely deserted. North Carolina would be to the rest of the Confederacy nothing more than England or France. She would stand between one part of the Confederacy and the other, cutting it in sunder. It would be impossible to keep from crossing her territory with troops and supplies. This would lead to war—it would indeed be an act of war. And then North Carolina, before she could have gotten out of the war with Lincoln, would have a new war upon her hands—a war with her friends and neighbors, identified with her in interest and institutions, and bound to her by the glories of a hundred battle fields in which they had fought side by side. It would be my duty, said the Governor, to issue a proclamation to our soldiers, informing them that our State had deserted her sisters and that they must come home to fight against their brothers in arms, I will die before I'll issue such a proclamation!

But if the State were to join Lincoln—an unsupposable case—that would not be peace. Her sons would be forced into the yankee armies, her treasure required by taxation to support them. Is there a man who would not prefer that his son should fall gloriously in battling for our rights and liberty, rather than to meet such a dishonorable fate?

To take the State out of the Confederacy is the only thing that a Convention can do more than can be done by the Legislature. The State cannot negotiate until it is out of the Confederacy; and everything short of that the Legislature can do—do as completely as a Convention. A Convention may advise the Confederate government to endeavor to make peace. So can the Legislature, and so it no doubt will do, and I will heartily unite with it in the recommendation. A Convention would be composed of the same materials, and in great part, doubtless, of the same men—all alike fresh from the people and representing their wishes. Why does anybody, therefore, want a Convention, in addition to the Legislature which we have and must have, unless it be with a view to a new secession? The advocates of a Convention deny that such is their purpose. Do not be deceived by such professions. It is that or nothing.

The Governor next spoke of his competitor. You have all heard of Holden, said he. He wants my place. If he knew as much as I do about the place, he might not be anxious to get it. Yet, as you took me from the army and put me in it, I am willing, nay I confess I am anxious, to serve you in it for another term. The Governor then read a note which he had addressed to Mr. Holden some days before leaving Raleigh for this place, informing him of his intention to accept the invitation to speak here, and desiring that Mr. Holden should be present, as he should have occasion to speak of him, personally and politically, and he preferred to do that face to face. He also read Mr. Holden's reply, declining to come to Fayetteville, assigning different reasons for his course from the one originally given by him. He is so considerate that he don't want to take the people from their farms! But suppose the people want to go from their farms for a day? You have invited me to meet you, showing that you do thus want to go. If you are willing to listen and I to speak, is anybody to blame? Besides, as I am to speak anyhow, you could have listened to him also, and thus heard both without any additional loss of time.

Mr. Holden says in his card, that he is not vain enough to hope to change any man's vote by speaking. Inuendo, Gov. Vance is thus vain. Yet it is all very well to issue the Standard occasionally on the sly for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to excite the people by haranguing them. Well, let him retire from the canvass and there will be no excitement. He says, "my principles are well known." Are they? Who knows them? One may know what principles he professed ten years ago, what different principles he professed five years ago, and what opposite principles he professed six weeks ago. But who can tell what changes they have undergone during these six weeks? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, declaring that the election of Fremont would be cause for a dissolution of the Union; but now he denounces those who were then secessionists. It is said he suspended his paper for fear of being arrested since the habeas corpus was suspended; but this can't be so, for he publishes it occasionally. It is said by his friends that his principles are for peace and Vance's principles opposed to it. "When you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, "Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel. But when you hear him say that Zeb Vance is for fighting rather than crouching like a dog at the feet of Abraham, tell him, that's so, stick to that."

The Governor next eloquently stated and denounced the terms of peace offered by Lincoln. In consideration of the confiscation of all your property, the emancipation of your slaves, your oaths to support all this, and permission to hang all military officers above Colonel and all civil officers, he will graciously pardon the rest of you. Is there any man here so degraded as to desire peace upon such terms? Branch, and Pettigrew, and Pender, and Fisher, and Tew, and Anderson, and Carmichael, and thousands of other glorious spirits have died rather than submit to such degrading terms. And our living heroes will not submit to them. You will not submit to them.

I am for prosecuting the war which Mr. Holden helped to bring on, for peace. I was opposed to secession—Mr. Holden advocated it and worked for it. He it was who pledged "the last dollar and the last man." I became his endorser, entered the army to pay his debt, and now he repudiates his debt and objects to my paying it! The Governor here illustrated this point by one of his singularly apposite anecdotes, of a man who built a mill with an overshot wheel, cut his canal to it, and determined to let on the full stream of water before things were ready, whilst Badger, and Graham, and Gilmer, and Brown, and Ruffin, and Morehead, and a host of other sensible anti-secessionists cried out, "don't, Holden, don't, you'll smash everything to pieces." But Holden would'nt listen; he let on the water, broke the Union to pieces, and now, standing aghast at the ruin he worked, swears that he did'nt do it, but it was all the work of those bloody "Destructives." And he hates me because some of those who were his brother secessionists now support me!

But Mr. Holden says he stands upon the same platform as Gov. Brown of Georgia. The Governor showed the falsity of this plea. Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature do not propose any Convention, any separate State action, any new secession, as Mr. Holden does, but wish to obtain peace through the only constitutional channel—the Confederate government. Gov. Brown is opposed to State action, Mr. Holden is for State action; yet they are upon the same platform! So far from Mr. Holden agreeing with Gov. Brown, the Governor showed by a correspondence he had held with Governor Brown, that as early as the 30th December last he had made the identical suggestions to Gov. Brown in regard to peace and the habeas corpus that Governor Brown three months afterwards embodied in his Message, now so much lauded by Mr. Holden. He also read letters to President Davis in which he urged a new effort to open negotiations and expressed his strong repugnance to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. His letter to Gov. Brown was to ask him to write to the President and urge similar views, if he concurred in them. He was thus three months ahead of Gov. Brown in this effort for peace and the retention of the habeas corpus; yet, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Brown is a patriot and statesman and I the reverse!

As to the pretence that the Governor was for the suspension of the habeas corpus, he had there an armful of Standards in which he was praised by Mr. Holden for his firmness in upholding the rights and liberties of the citizen and the supremacy of the civil law. And he has not changed the views and conduct which so excited the admiration of Mr. Holden. So far as he knew he was the only Governor or other public officer who interfered with the President to prevent the suspension.

One of the richest portions of the speech was the account the Governor gave of Mr. Holden's conduct on the occasion of the mob of his office last Fall. Our readers will doubtless remember how valiantly the Standard had dared any one to molest him—he and his friends were ready for them, &c. &c. Well, the mob took possession of his office. As soon as I heard of it, said the Governor, I went tearing up the main street to the scene, whilst he was tearing down the back street to my house. He got into my house, entered my bed room, [the family was absent,] and lowered the gas. I spoke to the soldiers, induced them to disperse, and on returning home found my competitor, very pale and depressed. He asked me for a drink of brandy; said he felt badly. I gave it to him and it revived him. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. Holden then said, "you and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off if I ever raise so much as my little finger against you." I replied, "I have done nothing but my duty." He said, "why you went in among the soldiers and the bayonets—I shall always be grateful to you." He stuck to this about a month, which is as long as he sticks to anything. And shows his gratitude by charging me with corruption, with running luxuries through the blockade! Well, I have had some presents of things that run the blockade, and among them was this brandy which so revived him. In the language of the song:

"He eat my meat, he drink my tea.
Then run about town and talk about me."

The Governor went on to speak of his recent visit to the army, and of the encouragement he derived therefrom. Their condition was splendid, their provisions good, their spirits buoyant. While they have re-enlisted for the war, some at home, out of danger and surrounded with comforts, are croaking and complaining. What a spectacle! Sustain the army! The Spring campaign has opened gloriously. We have whipped them badly in Florida, frightened Sherman back from Mississippi, and now have a glorious victory in our own State, by our own troops, led by one of our own Generals. He said, that though there be not the usual abundance of food, there is enough for all, if properly distributed. He told of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, in Lee's army, which, away from their homes, had resolved to fast one day each week for the purpose of giving some of their scant rations to destitute women and children in Virginia—an act worthy to be recorded upon the rolls of fame. He also mentioned a little fellow from his own town, whom he had met in the army, who had not been at home since the war began, and didn't expect to go till it ended. He had drawn a furlough but had given it to a man in his company who had a wife and children. Glorious spirit! worthy of imitation by people at home.

The conclusion of the speech was magnificent. We cannot pretend to report it. The dawning day will soon be followed by the full sun of blessed peace, if our people at home will only do their duty and be true to the army as the army is true to the country. He was grateful for the unanimity with which the people had called him to office. He had endeavored to serve them faithfully. He would be grateful for their approval in August next. But if that should be withheld he would return to the army from which they had called him, willing and ready to suffer and to die in defence of the rights and liberty of the country.

The whole speech was received with unmistakable marks of approbation and enjoyment.

In the course of the afternoon the Governor, by invitation of Col. Childs, Commandant of the Arsenal and Armory visited that flourishing and most useful institution, passing through the various shops where skillful artisans were wielding the ingenious instruments by which the most intricate mechanical operations are performed, and the most beneficial military results attained. With these things no one can fail to be deeply interested and highly pleased who has an opportunity of inspecting this establishment.

Next followed a Review by the Governor of the Battalion under Maj. Taylor, which is kept for the defence of this post, formed in great part of the workmen in these shops. They performed a variety of evolutions, with true soldierly propriety. Here again an immense crowd was collected, who were also treated to the strains of music from the Band which Capt. Charles R. Banks has educated for one of the Regiments on our coast. The Gubernatorial party and friends partook of refreshments by invitation of Colonel Childs.

On Saturday morning several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Governor to Egypt, where he had engaged to speak on that day. We learn that an audience about equal to that here was assembled there, and that the Governor's address was more able and effective, if possible, there than here. He returned in the evening to find a large number of ladies anxious to pay their respects to him, having during his absence adorned his parlors with evergreens, flowers, and complimentary inscriptions.

THE VICTORY AT PLYMOUTH.—The country has been electrified by the news of a signal and important victory of the Confederate arms under Gen. Hoke at Plymouth in this State—a movement projected and conducted with such prudence and secrecy that it was almost as little kuown in the Confederacy as it was to the enemy. The victory is highly important for the sake of the large number of prisoners and guns and stores captured and vessels destroyed. But it is doubly so to us in North Carolina, since it was achieved almost entirely by North Carolina troops, led by a North Carolina General, by storming a fortified post, and since it rescues a North Carolina town from the presence and outrages of a maligunant enemy.

We give elsewhere all the particulars received so far. They are meagre as yet.

LIEUT. GEN. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES arrived here on Thursday last, on a visit to his family. We learn that he is assigned to duty as Commander of the Reserve forces for the defence of the State, with his Headquarters in Raleigh.

On arriving from the Trans-Mississippi Department, a few days ago, he reported at Richmond, where we understand he found the President in the most cheerful, hopeful, and confident spirit, inspired not less by our own recent brilliant successes than by the evidently gathered and gathering troubles of the North—troubles military, financial and political, which threaten to overwhelm our enemies with the ruin of Heaven's vengeance for their impious and inhuman conduct in the prosecution of the war.

We welcome Gen. Holmes back to his native State. No truer patriot, no braver officer, no more estimable gentleman, wears the Confederate uniform. In his command of the Trans-Mississippi Department,—which we know that he accepted with the greatest reluctance and only from an imperative sense of duty—he labored under difficulties of an insurmountable character, which interfered with the accomplishment of all that his earnest wishes prompted. In such a cause as that of the Confederacy, however, he is willing to labor with or without results and honors, satisfied, like every true man, to do what he can for his country.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On the 16th inst., Wm. W. Broadfoot, 16 years of age, son of Wm. G. Broadfoot Esq. of this town, was fatally wounded in the vicinity of Lincolnton by a rifle rashly though not maliciously fired by a lad or 13. It is a sad blow to a family and friends to whom his excellent qualities and disposition had greatly endeared him.

GEN. FORREST.—Southern papers received last night bring reports of Gen. Forrest's death, when or how not stated. Later papers by the same mail discredit the rumor.

THE MAILS.—We have no mail from Virginia later than the 22d, and that only reached us partially last night.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.—We have this morning, but are unable to publish to-day, a strange diplomatic correspondence—so strange, and being first published at Mobile, as to suggest doubts of its genuineness.

Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington, addresses "Mr. Jefferson Davis, &c., Richmond, Va.," April 1st 1864, (a suspicious date too,) forwarding by special messenger under a U. S. flag of truce, a dispatch from Earl Russell, in the nature of a "formal protest and remonstrance" to Mr. Davis, "against the efforts of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States, to build war vessels within her Majesty's dominions."!! "Mister Davis" does not reply directly to this missive, but directs Burton N. Harrison, his Private Secretary, to do so. And he "formally remonstrates and protests" against the "stupid insult" of "ignoring the existence of the Confederate States and contumeliously styling them 'so called,'" stating that in future any similar document will be returned unanswered and unnoticed. He adds that Earl Russell's plea of neutrality is so clearly contradicted by actions as to be regarded by the world, not even excepting the United States, as a mere cover for actual hostility. And much more in this scornful tone.

A NEW PAPER.—We have just received the 1st and 2d Nos. of the Conservative, a daily paper at Raleigh, John D. Hyman, Esq., Editor. Mr. H. has had considerable experience, and will doubtless publish an able paper. It is in favor of Gov. Vance.

THE 7TH DISTRICT.—We annex all the returns received since our last summary:—

| | Foster. | Ramsey. | Leach. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chatham | 284 | 141 | 622 |
| " army vote | 96 | 126 | 198 |
| Davidson and army | 491 | | 894 |
| Capt. Kelly's Co. 50th reg't | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| Bush Hill, Randolph | 25 | | 127 |

A letter from Daniel's Brigade says "Leach got 2 votes in this Brigade. The vote [how many not stated] was divided between Foster and Ramsey."

DUPLIN COUNTY.—A letter from Warsaw of the 22d inst. says:

"This being our County Court week, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House on Tuesday for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the people in regard to the condition of the country. Resolutions endorsing the course of our worthy Governor and pledging a support of the same were unanimously adopted. We had patriotic and soul-stirring speeches from Major Moore, Col. Waddell and Lieut. Wright. If there is a Holden man in old Duplin we have yet to learn it. Unless we meet with some sad reverse we do not think W. W. Holden will receive a vote in the county."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.,
DIALECTIC HALL, April 15, 1864.

Whereas, the Most High, in the inscrutable workings of His divine Providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst, by the insatiable hand of death, Capt. Geo. B. Johnston, who graduated from this institution with the highest honors, and afterwards was an instructor in the same:

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," we cannot but lament our sad bereavement and grieve for the loss this University has sustained.

Resolved, That, while the loss of one so much beloved may cast a shade of deepest gloom over us, we may truly say that our loss has been his gain and that the remembrance of his virtues will long be cherished amongst us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, and, while freely mingling our tears with theirs, we would point them to that Eternal Source whence alone the crushed heart can derive consolation.

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the Philanthropic Society for the loss of one of her most brilliant ornaments.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be filed in the Archives of this Society and that copies be sent to the family of the deceased, to our sister Society, and also to the Raleigh Confederate, Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

A. M. BOOZER,
E. G. PROUT,
W. F. HARGRAVE, } Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me a small space in your columns to announce the most kind and charitable deeds of our most worthy friend, Calvin R. Rainer, who is by profession a shoemaker. He has always endeavored to do his duty: he makes shoes for the soldiers and soldiers' families free of charge. He has thus far proved to be one among the best of soldiers' friends. He is very much diseased, so he cannot stand his test in the field, but intends to do his part at home by distributing his good deeds among those who might suffer in case of his being taken in the service. May all such men prosper and live forever. S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at his residence in Chatham county, N C, 27th Nov'r, 1863, Sg't E O'Bryan, company E, 44th Reg't, N C T, in the 31st year of his age. He leaves a wife and one child and many friends to mourn their loss. He left home and all that was dear to him and volunteered his services to the Confederate army, 11th March 1862. He mingled freely in 4 battles, Newbern and other places. He was taken sick in July with the bilious fever and remained in camp seven weeks; was then sent to Lynchburg Hospital and there remained 5 weeks; was furloughed, returned to his home where he lived 2 months with much suffering which he bore with patience. He was always at his post of duty, willing to do anything he was called to do without a word or murmur. In his death the community has lost one of its brightest ornaments and his country one of its bravest defenders.

He has left us, he has left us, the noble and the brave,
He is sleeping, he is sleeping in the soldier's silent grave.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at the Way-side hospital, Salisbury, N C, of typhoid pneumonia, 19th of February, 1864, private Solomon S Marsh, of Union county, N C, company D, McRae's Battalion Mounted men, aged 18 years, 10 months and 16 days. He had been in about five months. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him at home. He was a model soldier—ever at his post and loved by all his fellow soldiers, ever ready to obey orders, &c. He would not accept promotion in his company; his only desire was the promotion of the great cause for which he gave his life, as will be seen by the following which he said in his last letter to his sister, of 24th of Jan'y 1864: "We have joined Maj McRae's Battalion, and I like the Major; he is all right, sure. This leaves me well. I had the best breakfast you ever saw; pork and meal without sifting. You may be sure it went well after fasting 36 hours. We are in Transylvania county, N C, which is a bad country for forage. There is no Tithe here and we are not allowed to impress, so we fare but common; but I am willing to live any way for Independence and freedom." Thus he closed the last letter he wrote previous to his sickness. J. A. M.

### MARRIED,

At Cedar Falls, on the 17th inst., by Jno. M. Odell, Esq., JAMES M. GREEN of Guilford county, to Miss FLORA M. SINCLAIR of Cedar Falls, N. C.

On the 21st of April, by Rev. S. D. Adams, Corp'l W. S. CAVENESS, 2d Regiment N. C. Cavalry and Miss DICEY ANN JACKSON, all of Moore Co.

### DIED,

In Moore county, on the 24th ult., at the residence of her father, Mr. John M. Black, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of nearly three weeks, mrs. CATHARINE RAGLAND, aged about 28 years, widow of the late Thos. Ragland, Esq., of Chatham county.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Petersburg, March 8th, Josiah Strickland, of Co. B, 51st Reg't.

On the 8th inst., in Hospital at Smithville, Private Jacob Hollingsworth, Co D, 1st Battlion N. C. Heavy Artillery.


**On Consignment,**

10 TIERCES RICE;
400 bushels SALT;
12 Boxes TOBACCO;
1 Barrel ENGLISH COPPERAS;
5 Gro. MATCHES;
20 doz FINE TOOTH COMBS.
For sale by THO. J. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 25 26-13t


### LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

*The Victory at Plymouth.*—We have but few items to add to Gen. Hoke's brief official dispatch in preceding page. We find the following in the Richmond papers of the 22d:—

"A telegram has been received by the President from Col. Jno. Taylor Wood, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth, by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval co-operation. He says that about 2500 prisoners were taken—300 or 400 of them negroes; 30 pieces of artillery; 100,000 lbs. of meat; 1000 bbls. flour; and a full garrison outfit. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured. Our loss was about 300 in all. Col. Mercer was among the killed."

The Goldsboro' State Journal says:—

"The number of the yankee slain and wounded we have not received yet. It is known, however, that one of the two gunboats sunk had on board 120 men, only 7 of whom escaped death. Our loss is stated at about 250 killed and wounded, most of them, we are happy to add, but slightly wounded in the legs or arms. These losses on our side were chiefly sustained in a repulse of our troops received in a charge upon the town. Immediately afterwards a second charge was made with complete success—Ransom's brigade distinguished itself in an especial manner.

"Our forces captured 25 pieces of artillery, mostly heavy guns, and an immense amount of ordnance and commissary stores.

"Among the noble and lamented patriots who fell, we have only learned the name of the gallant Col. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia. The Lieut. Col. of the same regiment is also reported killed."

The Wilmington Journal of the 23d learns "that the naval portion of the expedition against Plymouth was under the direction of Commander Cooke, who was on board the iron-clad. Commander Jas. Taylor Wood had charge of the flotilla of launches, etc. Commander Wood holds the military rank of Colonel, as being a member of the President's staff.

"We learn that some of our wounded, who have been brought to Wilson, bear evidence of the desperate character of the struggle while it lasted. They are wounded in almost every imaginable way, and but few of their hurts can be called slight."

RICHMOND, April 22.—Brig. Gen. Wessel, who commanded the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender but refused compliance, when the Confederates charged and gained the inner works; the yankees threw down their arms. Number captured now reported 2500, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a 200 pounder.

*Yankee Raid on the Coast* - WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Messrs. Fulton & Price.—The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Masonboro' Sound last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats. They were not discovered 'till they were within 50 yards of the works. The alarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken prisoners.

Forty-seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. None of the salt pans were damaged; only one displaced even, and that by the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The sheds over the pans were partially consumed. The stables and work shops and tools, with two or three wagons, were entirely consumed. The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps. They are very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in position again. If I could pump water, I could run ⅔ of the works to-day.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
D. G. WORTH, Salt Commissioner.

*From the Rapidan.*—Our scouts report the yankee troops along the Orange railroad as pressing to the front. Passengers from the Rapidan, last evening, say there is no change in the position of the two armies, though it was believed that Grant was preparing to advance.—*Richmond Sentinel, 22d.*

ORANGE C. H., April 22d.—Observations from Clark's mountain disclose no new change in the yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy begin today moving up their rear preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. Roads dry and hard, and weather beautiful.

*Burnside again reported advancing.*—The Richmond papers of Friday mention the presence of 8 gunboats in the Rappahannock, reports of 60 vessels at its mouth, and of the landing of pontoons at Aquia Creek. A telegram of Friday night's date says the gunboats have left the river, after destroying corn and a house at a river landing.

*From Mississippi.*—MOBILE, April 22.—On Wednesday Wirt Adams repulsed 1500 Federals at Mechanicsville, Miss. Loss not stated.

*From Florida.*—A great battle is said to be daily impending at Baldwin, Florida. The enemy was said to be advancing on our forces in two columns about 30,000 strong.

*From Gen. Forrest.*—The second occupation of Paducah by the Confederates proved to be a mere raid for plunder by 200 men. They took away a number of horses and considerable plunder.

*From the United States and Europe.*—DALTON, Ga., April 22.—Northern dates of the 19th inst. have been received.

The Herald's army dispatches state that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman at once.

Cotton is quoted at 80 cents. Gold at 169¼.

The Glasgow from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 4th has arrived. The London News says that measures have been taken by the tory opposition for a well organized attack in Parliament on the Government. The Times says that the prospects of the Government have improved since Easter recess, but there are rocks ahead.

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the Pope's health; his life, however, is not despaired of.

A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttera. A wholesale execution will take place.

ORANGE C. H. April 22.—The New York Herald of the 20th, it is reported, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of two thousand, and the yankee cavalry routed also. The full news was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold is quoted at 174, and the market represented very feverish.

*Yankee Finances.*—Secretary Chase, in a late letter to the Yankee Congress, says that all his measures to sustain the finances will fail, "without military success." Mr. Sherman and others assented to the remark. Since that letter was written, news has come of disasters to the yankees on Red river, at Fort Pillow and at Plymouth. Gold will have to go up again, if Mr. Chase is a judge.

*The Jackson Statue in England.*—RICHMOND, April 22.—A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith, states that the requisite amount for the statue of Jackson has been raised by the English Association.

*The Small Notes.*—RICHMOND, April 22.—The outstanding amount of Treasury notes, five dollars and under, is about seventy-five millions.

*The Wheat Crop.*—We were pleased to learn from a gentleman recently from Rowan county, that the prospects of the wheat crop in the west have greatly improved within the last two or three weeks. *Wilmington Journal.*

*Fire* —Johnson's Mill, near Clemmonsville, was destroyed by fire last week, together with a considerable quantity of grain. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Salem Press.*

*Suicide* —Alexander Ridings, a respectable citizen of this county, committed suicide, by hanging himself; the latter part of last week. It is supposed that trouble caused by the present unhappy state of the country, induced him to commit the rash act. —*Ib.*


We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina. MANY CITIZENS.
April 22. 26-2tpd

**We are authorized to announce** ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 23 26-3tpd&3te


### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 50. Pork 2 50. Lard 2 00 to 4 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 6 00 to 7 00
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 50 00 per bunch
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb
Eggs 2 50 per dozen
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $250
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu
Fodder 11 00 Hay 10 00 Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn 80 00 Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50.
Leather—Upper 17 50 per lb, Sole 15 00 to 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00 Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00
Soda 3 50 to 5 00
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb
Onions 20 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish 15 to $20 per bush; sweet 15 to $18.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50 Sugar 12 50 to 15 00
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb. Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings. Factory prices to the State 1 25 Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00.
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00. Wool 6 00.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

### WILMINGTON MARKET, April 20, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 3 50 to 4 50; Beeswax $4 per lb. Bacon 5 to 5 50; Butter 12 to 15 00; Corn 20 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 to 4 00; Cotton 2 00; Eggs 5 00; Flour 300 per bbl. for superfine; Fodder and Hay 20 to 25 00; Hides, green 2 00; dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, 15 00, sole and upper; Lard 5 50 to $6; Nails 2 25 to 2 50 per lb per keg; Poultry, live 8 to 10 00; dressed 4 to $5 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 25 00; Potatoes, sweet, 25 to 30 00, Rice per lb 1 25 to 1 50; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 10 to 12 00; Tar. Sheetings 5 00 per yd; Spirits Turpentine 5 to 6 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, 50 to $55 per bunch; Wood by boat load 40 to 45 for pine and ash. Oak 50 to 55 00

### IN MEMORIAM.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

One of our most useful citizens is no more. HAMPTON R. WEST, of Stanly county, died at his residence of typhoid pneumonia, on Sunday evening, the 3d of April 1864, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased was born in Anson county, N. C., on the 25th of December 1811. On the 2d of May 1842, he was married to Elizabeth A. Meachum, of Anson, who died on the 30th Sept, 1860, as she had lived, an earnest devoted christian, in the 38th year of her age.

Mr. West has left three children and many relatives and friends to mourn his death, but I trust that our loss will be his eternal gain. Three of his children died in their infancy, and are now numbered, according to our Saviour's promise, with the Angels of heaven.

I was with the deceased in his last hours, and was deeply impressed with the spirit of christian resignation with which he bore his sufferings. The night before he died he called his family to his bed-side, and taking each one by the hand, gave them his dying charge. He told them that he should soon leave them, but that he was not afraid to die, but was willing and anxious to meet his Saviour; and earnestly entreated them to so live that when they were called to leave this world, they might die in peace, and meet him in Heaven. He spoke of death as calmly as if he were giving directions about the cultivation of his farm. A very short time before he died, I asked him how he felt. He replied "*All is well.*" These words were often repeated before his death.

Mr. West had been residing in this county about 12 years, (being formerly a citizen of Anson,) during which time he had made many friends, and won the esteem of all who knew him. His neighbors, especially the needy soldier's wife or widow, found in him a ready friend and benefactor. His unassuming, social disposition, joined with a frank, open, generous heart and refined manners, made him a welcome guest in every circle. He has left behind him many traits of character worthy of imitation. As a business man, both in a public and private capacity, he was distinguished for integrity, industry, persevering energy and firmness of purpose. As a neighbor he was obliging and generous; as a friend sincere and devoted. As a husband and parent he was kind and affectionate—always having an eye to the social *status* of his family, by being exceeding careful that they should make no acquaintance or form associations with those of doubtful morality. As a christian, though he made no public profession of religion, his works proved him to be an earnest and consistent follower of Christ, in whose presence he is now, I have no doubt, reaping the reward of his labor. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." A. J. G.

### To the Voters of Moore County.

I DESIRE to give my reasons for being a candidate, also my opinion of public affairs.

1. Winter before last I was slightly afflicted with rheumatism, but it did not injure me much. Last Winter I was again severely afflicted.

2. I know no reason why I cannot represent my county as well as those who have represented it for the last ten or fifteen years. There is no great act done but what any man of good common sense could have done. I have fought through many a hard battle to defend my country and now wish to be remembered.

3. I have been solicited by many warm and sincere friends to become a candidate.

4. I would like to know if the people of Moore are determined to vote against soldiers who have done so much for them. Last Fall we offered you two good soldiers and they were both rejected. At the beginning of this cruel war we expected to be respected and honored if we would go and defend our country. Now are we to be cast off as unworthy to hold any place of trust, honor or profit. I cannot believe this. There are too many true patriotic citizens in Moore for this to be so.

Well, if you would have a soldier to represent you, I have a great many friends in the army and at home, and as many relations as any man in the county; then vote for me.

I was for the old Union until Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to fight against the South, and I believed then as I now do that the Union of the old United States is dissolved forever. I am tired of the war and want peace as much as any man, but I want an honorable peace. I am opposed to an unconditional submission of N. C. acting in any other way except with her sister States. Action otherwise would be dangerous and destructive. There is no such thing as subjugating the South if we would all be true and do our duty and put our trust in God, who doeth all things well. I believe the Lord in His own good time will bless us with peace and that sooner or later our Government will be recognized by the world, and we will be a free and an independent people.

I am in favor of the soldier's wages being raised. Our Congressmen get $16 per day and a poor soldier gets $11 per month, barely enough to pay for his dinner in Richmond, the Capitol of the Government, for which he is fighting.

A word to you my soldier friends: I look upon you as being the means of saving our country and all we have or ever will have from the lowest and most degraded enemy the world ever knew. You have fought from Charleston to Gettysburg and have poured out your blood freely; can you desecrate the graves of your brother soldiers by submitting to an ignominious peace? No, never. I wish you to remember that I have fought and suffered with you and am well acquainted with a soldier's wants, and if we ever expect to be respected we must be united and stand up for each other. United we stand, divided we fall. Then on the first Thursday in next August vote, first for Gov. Vance the soldier's friend, second for your brother soldier, ELAM J. HARRINGTON.
April 23 26-3tpd


**County Salt.**

THE District Commissioners for Cumberland county are notified that a lot of Salt has been received by the County

## EXCITEMENT IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst, the Speaker (Mr. Colfax) offered a resolution to expel Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, on the ground that he had declared himself "in favor of recognizing the independence of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms against the Union."

Mr. J C. Allen, of Illinois, knew no parallel case to this, of moving to expel a member for words uttered in debate. He had imagined that under the Constitution the Representatives on this floor had the right to express their opinions freely. He dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Southern Confederacy; but if that was the gentleman's honest conviction, he had the right to express it. If the gentleman from Ohio had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, others in high places had been doing the same thing. The President had not only violated the spirit but the letter of the Constitution *by his repeated acts of usurpation*. Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution because it was designed to protect all men in their liberties.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said he *endorsed every word* that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had uttered, and would stand by them for weal or woe. He was a peace man—a radical peace man. He was for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and for acquiescing in the doctrine of secession. He had a hope, but it was not in this House. A tornado would come and sweep you from power, and give it to honest men who have humanity and some regard for the principles of their fathers. War would never bring you a Union worth a cent. He was for peace and Union too. [Laughter] He was a better peace man than any of them. [Renewed laughter.] If we cannot make peace let us have two splendid Governments—two happy Governments. He was a slave holder; and was still, it all his slaves had not been stolen from him He looked on those who opposed slavery as madmen He compassionated them. If it was a sin he was willing to bear it. The North had been deceived by stereotyped falsehood. When this war commenced Secretary Seward said it could be put down in sixty days. Instead of seventy five thousand men ending it you have now called for a million of soldiers. *A braver set of men never existed on God's earth than exists in the South;* and when you attempt to elevate the negro with the white man, you stir up strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against slavery, and when they found slavery unprofitable, they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken their gold, their descendants now turn round and attempt to dispossess the South of the property. He had voted against men and money to carry on the war; he would not consent that our money should be *spent by a tyrant*. Not a man or a dollar would he vote for this *infernal war*. It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth. If this be treason make the most of it. It was the right of a Commoner to say he would not entrust the means of carrying on the war to a King. Who is the war power? The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done *yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be*. I hope you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be trusted with the moneyed power.

Mr Tracy, of Pennsylvania, rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the opposition side. He desired to know whether, within these halls, the gentleman could invoke Almighty God that the American arms shall not prevail.

Mr Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr Tracy again essayed to speak, and was called to order from the opposition side. Much confusion prevailed.

Mr Tracy, elevating his voice above the din, asked whether it was in order for treason to be uttered within these halls. [Renewed cries of "Order" and "Sit down"]

Mr Washburne, of Illinois, desired that the language of the gentleman from Maryland be taken down at the Clerk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentence, as taken down and read, is as follows: "The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be. I hope you will never subjugate the South."

Mr Harris, of Maryland, exclaimed: Is that all?

The Speaker *pro tem* pronounced Mr Harris out of order for using that language.

Mr Washburne—for one, I protest against any man uttering such language in this hall.

Mr Harris—You mean you are afraid of it. (Cries of "order" from the Republican side)

Mr Washburne objected to the gentleman from Maryland proceeding with his remarks.

Mr Harris resumed his seat, unanimous consent being requisite for him to continue his speech.

Mr Fernando Wood said he would read to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Long.) which had not been properly stated. He held in his hand the identical manuscript. The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either an acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives, I prefer the former." If, said Mr Wood, he is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr Long said he prepared his speech four weeks ago. He had not altered a word.

In order that members should see the printed speech, which will appear in the Globe of Monday next, Mr Colfax suggested, and there was unanimous consent, that the resolution should be postponed until Monday, at two o'clock.

Mr Washburne then offered a resolution expelling Mr Harris, the vote upon which resulted—yeas 81, nays 58. There not being the required two-thirds vote, the resolution was declared *rejected*.

Mr Schenck then offered a resolution declaring Mr Harris "an unworthy member of this House and is hereby severely censured" This resolution was adopted—yeas 92, nays 18.

*Sugar from the Sorghum Syrup* —We take great pleasure in publishing the following note from Wm. H. Ruff, Esq., of Fairfield District:

"My syrup from the Sorgnum has gone to sugar. I boiled it with the view of making sugar. It now wants to be dripped, or the molasses and sugar separated, which I design doing. Sugar can be made from it to do each and every family in the Confederacy."

This is a gratifying fact. We need hardly enlarge upon it. We trust that the process will soon be made plain by which the syrup is converted into sugar. It is no doubt simple and practicable, and consists mainly in the time of boiling. Mr. Ruff will do the public a service, by reporting it fully, and also by describing the mode in which he finally eliminates the sugar.

*Wheat Crops.*—We are informed by farmers that in the past week Wheat has improved as they never knew it to improve before, although the weather has been cold, the sky cloudy, and rains falling almost every day.

*Milton Chronicle.*

## DURATION OF THE WAR

From the Richmond Examiner, of the 18th inst.

From the belief that this war would not begin, many have now passed to the persuasion that it will never end, or at least not in our time. But those few who consent to see things as they are, not as they wish or fear them to be; those who are willing to apply the common process of reasoning to public facts instead of dreaming over them; neither doubted the beginning and nature of it is war, nor fear its continuation longer than the present year. The causes which produced it were evident three years ago; and the causes which will conclude the action of the Northern States are now equally patent. It is true that no cause but our destruction can put an end to the resistance of the South; but the two belligerents stand on a different footing with regard to the duration of this war.

"The motives," said Swift, in the most famous of political pamphlets, "which may engage a State in a war, I take to be one or more of these; either to check the overgrown power of some ambitious neighbor; to recover what has been unjustly taken from it; to revenge some injury it has received; or to defend itself when it is invaded. In all these cases, the writers upon politics admit a war to be justly undertaken. The last is what has been usually called *pro aris et focis;* where no expense or endeavor can be too great, because all we have is at stake, and consequently our utmost force must be exerted; and the dispute is determined either in safety or, utter destruction. But in the other cases, I believe, no monarch or commonwealth did ever engage beyond a certain degree.

The last species of war enumerated by Swift is our war. It is emphatically a war *pro aris et focis*, in which "all we have is at stake," in which "all our force must be exerted," and which we must endure till complete success or utter destruction is attained. This is our case. But such is not the case of our enemy. His motive is not even one of those just motives named by "writers on politics." His motives are ambition and revenge. These are expensive luxuries A war conducted for the gratification of those passions can only be continued by a vast expenditure of money. By money, and by money only, can the armies of the United States be raised and maintained for the purposes before them. They possessed vast resources and wealth in the beginning of it, and have used them dexterously. But there is a limit to every thing human, and the United States now beholds the bottom of their purse. The philosopher's stone has not been found. It is impossible to make money indefinitely by printing promises to pay. However slow and carefully put off, the day will always come when paper must be resolved into metal or become non-extant. That day has at length arrived for the United States. Their liabilities are equal to those of Great Britain, and their assets long since evaporated. Hence the price of gold continues to rise with an inexorable tide, and has now nearly attained 180 per cent. The national instinct feels that the game is lost, and a new sound, voices, long silent, are heard in the House of Representatives. Our war can continue without money, but without money none will pretend that the Northern war is possible,—is conceivable. The news of the morning illustrates these remarks so fully that further allusion is unnecessary. The adversary totters—reels—and a victory, speedy and complete in Virginia, alone can save him from a fall that will resound over the earth. If the Confederate Generals can beat Grant—if they can only foil him—if they can but hold their ground and keep Richmond through this campaign, the last danger will have been passed.

*Negroes in the North.*—A letter from Chaplain Fisk, dated the 14th instant, to the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican, says:

"There are, between Memphis and Natchez, not less than fifty thousand blacks, from among whom have been called all the able-bodied men for the military service. Thirty five thousand of these, viz: those in camps between Helena and Natchez, are furnished the shelter of old tents and subsistence of cheap rations by the Government, but are in all other things *in extreme destitution*. Their clothing, in perhaps the case of a fourth of this number, is but one single worn and scanty garment. Many children are wrapped night and day in tattered blankets as their sole apparel. But few of all these people have had any change of raiment since, in midsummer or earlier, they came from the abandoned plantations of their masters.

"Multitudes of them *have no beds or bedding* —the clayey earth the resting place of women and babes through these stormy winter months. They live of necessity *in extreme filthiness and are afflicted with all fatal diseases*. Medical attendance and supplies are very inadequate. They cannot, during the winter, be disposed to labor and self support, and compensated labor cannot be procured for them in the camps. They cannot, in their present condition, survive the winter. It is my conviction that, unrelieved, the half of them will perish before the spring. Last winter, during the months of February, March and April, I buried, at Memphis alone, out of an average of about four thousand, *twelve hundred of these people*, or from twelve to twenty a day. One day we buried thirty five. Those who have been gathered into camp this summer are quite as destitute as those who were on our hands last winter."

*Yankee Prisoners* —The prisoners of war in Richmond on Saturday numbered 2320, including 885 commissioned officers. There were 700 sick in the Libby hospital and elsewhere, from which number were deducted the 570, sent away to City Point, leaving less than 200 remaining.

We were on Saturday shown through the officers' quarters at the Libby by Major Turner, commandant of the post. The apartments comprise six large divisions, each of them as commodious as the forecastle of a man of war, and equally as trim and neat. What surprises a visitor most, after the Northern tales of dungeon, horror, squalor and starvation to be met with at the Libby, is the immense amount of creature comforts, piled up all around, and the healthy, fresh appearance of the prisoners. The quarters actually resemble a grocery store on a grand scale, with sugar cured hams of bacon hanging there; rounds of spiced beef here; dried tongue yonder, and jars of preserves, delicacies and viands of all kinds everywhere.

For amusements the prisoners have chess, back-gammon, chequers and theatricals; for study, French, German and other classes, books of character being furnished with profusion, with the latest papers and periodicals by every flag of truce steamer at City Point.

As we passed along through the wards some of the officers were employed in what seems to be their principal occupation—eating of the many good things before them; others were intent on the several games, and some few were rolled in their blankets and off in "Dreamland." From what we saw we are satisfied that the daily fare of thousands of people at liberty in Richmond, is not half so plentiful, varied nor nutritious, as that enjoyed by the "starving prisoners" at the Libby.

So remarkable has been the health of the prisoners, that out of upwards of a thousand, but 8 deaths have occurred and but few are in the hospitals.—*Rish'd Ex'r, 18th.*

## CORN AND ROOT CROPS.

We read much in European agricultural treatises of root crops; and it is said with truth, that the turnip is the foundation of English agriculture, being the chief food relied on for animal support, and its culture affording the most efficient means of improving the soil. The case is the same in Holland, except that the carrot is substituted in part for the turnip, as being equally nutritious and, at the same time, medicinal in its effect upon animals. In Germany and the rest of Europe the same importance is given to roots; the turnip being every where made the chief reliance for coarse animal food, except where some special root proves more productive; or where the mangel wurtzel and sugar beets have in late years supplanted it in the favor of husbandmen.

None of these roots have been found comparable in America to the peculiar staple of our continent—Indian corn. It is a crop which grows as vigorously in Canada as on the Mexican Gulf; requiring the alternation of rain and sunshine, which is peculiar to the intervening region; flourishing equally well in the regions of the sugar cane, of the cotton plant, and of the hardy small grains of colder temperatures; becoming edible in ninety days after planting, which is a shorter period than is required by the potato; maturing for the crib in the short period of five months from seeding; flourishing wonderfully in rich soil, yet well repaying the labor of culture in thin lands; and proving as grateful and nutritious to man as to beast.

Now that our Government and generals have permitted the shrewd Yankees to deprive us of the great cattle and hog regions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia, cutting us off from supplies of meat; the hope of the Confederacy depends upon the production of Indian corn more extensively than was ever known in our country; for now, it is not only our chief reliance for bread, but the excess of it which we shall produce over former crops, in the country left us, will be our sole reliance for meat; it being certain that without corn we cannot have bacon, and without an increase of fodder we shall not be able to keep our cattle and horses alive.

* * * * With only that additional pains, and labor which the public emergency should elicit from every citizen, the usual amount of corn could be raised by each farmer, which might nearly all go to the army; and sufficient crops of roots be produced, in addition, to support the operatives of the farm. The peculiar advantage of the root culture in the present emergency is, that these crops require a much smaller area of ground than corn; and, after once being planted in rich lots immediately adjacent to the farm dwellings, can be cultivated with the hoe by the feebler members of the household. They possess the additional advantage of being too heavy and bulky for use elsewhere than at the immediate homestead, and would be exempted from the depredations of commissary press-gangs.

These columns are not altogether appropriate for setting forth the interesting details of root culture and production; but a single fact will suffice to show the value of this species of crop in the present times It may be safely stated that the yield of an acre of good ground, manured for the purpose, will scarcely fall short of five hundred bushels of turnips, or carrots, or the mangle wurtzel beet, with ordinary attention, after the ground is once thoroughly prepared for receiving the seed. One half-bushel of these, prepared with a slight addition of other food, will suffice for the support of any animal of the farm-yard each day; so that an acre's production will support for five months at least a half-dozen cattle or horses. Three or four acres would support the animals of a considerable farm in entire independence of pressing officers and government robberies.

The present is the season of preparation for these root crops, which every farmer and every patriot should employ in adding a few acres of root culture to his usual agricultural undertakings.—*Richmond Examiner.*

## SPINNING MACHINES

We called attention, some time ago, to the importance of a certain spinning machine. Several letters of inquiry on the subject have been addressed to us since then, and we go into the following particulars of the apparatus by way of a general answer:

The machinery consists of a gin, a series of rollers and reels for winding the thread. The whole is worked by a crank handle, with very little more effort than that required for an ordinary spinning wheel. A cloth revolving over a pair of light rollers is clothed with small pieces of raw cotton, and, as it moves with the general motion, drops the fibre, bit by bit, upon the gin saws. These having cut out the seeds, the lint is carried in thin layers under the rollers, and thence through a series of small slats in thread to the reels. The whole is simple, ingenious, and effective

The spinning machine is greatly superior to the wheel and card A woman and little boy can produce with it, in a day, a pound and a half of fine thread. The quantity alone is not the only difference: the quality is very much superior. The material would cost for the day's work, say $1, whereas the result of that work at present rates for inferior thread, would amount to from $15 to $20. While dividing half the profits between the public in the shape of a reduction in the price of cotton cloth, this machine would furnish a means of not only support, but comfort to many poor families that are now, with willing hands, suffering for want of their daily bread. Distributed in the hill country of the interior, it would not only make many a poor home cheerful, but would benefit the country by introducing an important branch of industry for permanent development amongst the people.

The materials for the construction of the machine can all be obtained without difficulty. Those necessary for one consist of about two lbs. of No. 16 wire, about three lbs. of sheet iron varying in thickness from one sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, four small sheets—about one lb. weight—of tin, four lbs of brass, ten lbs. of rod steel, and about fifteen lbs. of rod iron. A wooden frame is all that is necessary, with these, to complete one of these machines.

The present means of constructing the spinning machine are slow. If regular shops for the purpose were established, they could be completed in large numbers every month. A company, organized for the purpose, could find no better investment, and could certainly do no better service to the country. The property in the invention of the improved machine belongs, we are told, to Mrs. Lewis. She lives at the dinner-house on the stage road, between Reidsville and Greensboro', in Guilford county, North Carolina. Her son learned the business from his father, and appears to be a very ingenious mechanic.

*Rich. Enquirer.*

*A Chaplain Hanged.* —DALTON, April 18.—James Findley chaplain 63d Alabama, was hanged to day for encouraging mutiny, and carrying on secret correspondence with the enemy. He made full confession, acknowledging the justice of the sentence.


**We are authorized to** announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd


## PUBLIC MEETINGS IN HARNETT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Upper Little River District, Harnett County, held at Turner's Store on the 16th day of April, in accordance with previous notice, on motion, Major Arch'd Cameron was called to the chair and A. B. Horton was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Dr. Jno. W McKay, D. C. McLean, Nathan Douglas, Maj. A. A. Cameron, and Mark Wade, who retired a short time and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That we heartily approve of the course of our present worthy and able Governor, Z. B. Vance; that his effort to defend the State and the Confederate States, his foresight in providing for the soldiers and their families of his State, entitle him to the thanks and gratitude of the people. That we pledge him our hearty support for re-election.

Resolved 2d, That we approve of the course of our present representatives, Neill McKay Esq and Dr. John McCormick, in the last Legislature.

Resolved 3d. That we will support no man for the Legislature who does not advocate Gov. Vance and his policy.

Resolved 4th, That these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian and Raleigh Confederate

A. CAMERON, Ch'm.

A B Horton, Sec'y

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In pursuance to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Buckhorn District, Harnett county, was held at Mrs. Eliza Arnold's on the 15th inst. On motion the meeting was organized by calling Samuel Brown to the Chair and requesting John Parker to act as Secretary. The Chair in a brief way explained the object of the meeting. On motion the Chair appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: Wm. Parker, Wm. Tutor and Wm D Smith; which, after retiring a short time, reported through their Chairman, Wm Parker, the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, the time is approaching when the citizens of Harnett county will be called upon to vote for two members to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and whereas, in the present condition of the country, we disapprove of the plan of holding a Convention to nominate county candidates, as one half or more of the voters in our county are in the army and could not be represented in a Convention; be it therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our present members, Neill McKay, Esq, and Dr. John McCormick, and recommend their re election

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S BROWN, Chm'n.

JOHN PARKER, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Hector's Creek District, Harnett county, was held at John Spence's on the 15th of April. The meeting was organized by calling Wiley Sexton to the Chair and requesting Thomas D Trulove to act as Secretary. The Chair having explained the object of the meeting, on motion the Chair appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit: D D Senter, Jno. Spence and Samuel Carpenter, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, the time is approaching when the citizens of Harnett county will be called upon to vote for two members to represent them in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and whereas, in the present condition of the country, we disapprove of the plan of holding a county Convention, to nominate County Candidates, as one half or more of the voters in the county is in the army and cannot be represented in a Convention. Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our present members, Neill McKay, Esq, and Dr. John McCormick, and recommend their re-election

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian for publication

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WILEY SEXTON, Chm'n.

T. D. TRULOVE, Sec'y.

*Taxation of Confederate Bonds.*—Comptroller Brogden writes to Hon: A. W. Venable "that our present Revenue Law does not impose any tax upon Confederate Bonds of any kind, for either State or County purposes.

"At the adjourned session in February, 1863, in the Revenue Bill before the General Assembly, Confederate Bonds were included in the 4th paragraph of Section 1, together with County and State Bonds.

"The two Houses disagreed upon sundry matters in the bill, a committee of conference was appointed and made their report, which was adopted, and one recommendation was to strike out Confederate bonds, which was agreed to. So that neither bonds then issued or those since issued by the Confederate States, of whatever kind, are subject to State or county taxes.

"The Public Treasurer and Attorney General concur in this opinion."

*A Feat on the Coast of North Carolina.*—Several days ago, a detachment from Co. B, 67th regiment N. C. troops, commanded by the gallant Col. John N. Whitford, was sent down below our lines on a scout. The party so directed their course as to avoid the vigilance of the yankees, and proceeded to the vicinity of Lookout Lighthouses, 100 miles below our lines, during very inclement and disagreeable weather—across rivers and creeks, through swamps and bogs—and arrested the keeper of the new Lighthouse, (a building 165 feet high and very strong, situated near an older one of nearly the same altitude,) ascended the flight of steps, completely destroyed the lamps and oil, confined combustibles in the oil-houses, applied the match and retired a short distance, to await the consummation of the plans already detailed. But scarcely had they halted to witness the result of their action, when an awful crash was heard, and the fragments of that which once constituted a place of usefulness to the enemy, were seen flying into the air—being a complete demolition of what was once so useful and beautiful.—*Cor. Raleigh Confederate.*

*The Holden Truck.*—It is due to Mr. Holden —Mr. Candidate Holden—to say, that from the Newbern Times of a late date, we learn that the "Holden Truck" was not named in honor of *our* Mr. Holden, but of a Capt. Holden, A. Q. M., U. S. A. So Joy says, and we are inclined to believe him. One could not well have supposed that there were two Mr. Holdens: and then the "Silver-Gray Fox," an emblem, in a political point of view, so peculiarly adapted to our candidate, that the resemblance would have deceived a world. In disavowing the application to *our* Mr. Holden, Joy says they never would have named it after a "Traitor and renegade." This is the highest compliment Mr Holden has had for many a day: the only drawback to it is, that in a later sheet it speaks of him as "an independent, outspoken friend of the people, suppressed by Jeff Davis's bayonets." The snubbing of Mr. Holden by Joy, is dissipated by this involuntary tribute of admiration, and fixes Joy as the organ of the "self-made candidate."—*Raleigh Confederate.*

*A Rebel Vessel launched in France.*—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says one vessel built at Bordeaux for the rebels has been launched.

## FROM THE NORTH.

One day's later advices from the North (dates of the 14th) says the Richmond Examiner of the 18th, have been received here. The news is especially interesting. Gold, the best index of the war feeling in the North, continues to advance rapidly. The market opened at the First Board, New York Exchange, on the 13th, at 175½. The quotations at the Second Board were 177¾, and at 4 o'clock 178¾. A telegram from New York says: "Gold closed at *one hundred and seventy-nine!*" Sterling bills are quoted at 192—the highest figure yet reached during the war. This rise in gold was affecting all branches of trade, and prices were rapidly advancing. It was begetting a spirit of speculation. A New York paper says: "The rise in gold and sterling has put prices up sharply—flour 30 to 40 cts. by the barrel; wheat 5 cents. *A monster speculation has been commenced in breadstuffs, extending throughout the West.* The volume of currency has been largely increased of late, but the rise in all commodities has been so much greater that the increase in the supply does not keep pace with the demand." These indications in the North are highly encouraging. The general news is without any special interest, and we make a summary of it below:

*From the Armies in Virginia.*—The army of the Potomac is actively preparing for the new campaign. All mounted men on duty at brigade and division headquarters have been sent back to their respective regiments.

Scouts report that Longstreet, with the greater part of his army, has reached Richmond. It is reported, on what is said to be good authority, that all the officers in the army of Gen Lee were ordered to send their baggage to Richmond before the 16th inst., as the road would be needed after that date to bring up reinforcements.

*From the West.*—A yankee scouting party were surprised by guerillas on the 7th inst., 50 miles below New Madrid. A lieutenant and sergeant were killed and nine others wounded.

*The Georgia.*—The Confederate steamer Georgia was at Garonne rapidly refitting for sea. It is reported that during her recent voyage she captured and burned, in the Bay of Biscay, the ship William Crampton, of New York.

*Losses in the West.*—Grant writes down the loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at 600 killed, 4000 wounded, and 700 missing.

RICHMOND, April 19.—The New York Herald of the 14th says that the excitement in the gold market seemed perfectly uncontrollable—at one time the price ran up to 189. It fell subsequently to 174. The Herald says these rapid fluctuations are startling and ominous, and it Grant be defeated in the coming campaign we may look for a deluge. Flour has advanced to 10 25. Pork $1.

*The expulsion case.*—The resolutions for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, were withdrawn, and a resolution of censure adopted—80 to 70.

*Anti-Lincoln Convention.*—A convention of Republicans dissatisfied with the present (Lincoln) Administration, is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May, to nominate a candidate for President

*Rebel Iron clads.*—The report that iron-clads are building for the rebels in France, with the connivance of the French Government, is reiterated, and official documents published in the *Opinione Nationâle* at Paris, prove the truth of the report.

LATER.—RICHMOND, April 19.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 16th has been received. We make the following summary:—

*Southwestern News.*—Gen. Buford with a Confederate force has demanded the surrender of Fort Hancock, at Columbus, Miss., allowing a respite of four hours for the removal of women and children. The latter were sent to Cairo. Meanwhile two steamers arrived at Columbus from lower Mississippi, with 3000 veterans on their way home on furlough. These were landed and, it was believed, would enable the commandant at the Fort to make good his defences. Fighting lasted during the entire day—result unknown.

The Confederates re-occupied Paducah again on the 15th. Col. Sickles, commander at the Fort, was summoned to surrender, but declined.

The yankee version of the capture of Fort Pillow says two flags of truce demanding a surrender were sent in, but not received. At three o'clock the rebels poured into the Fort, compelling a surrender. The incarnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of whites and blacks. Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 remained alive.

*Gold.*—Gold has gone down in New York to 171 7-8, in consequence of rumors put afloat by Chase that the government would offer a large amount of sterling bills and sell bonds for the future wants of the government for the most they would bring.

*The French in Mexico.*—The New Orleans Bee of the 7th says the French have occupied Matamoras without opposition.

*Bonds for Sale.*—RICHMOND, April 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning five-millions new guarantied six per cent. bonds to be sold at auction in this city in lots to suit purchasers on the 12th of May.

*Departure of Prisoners for City Point* —On Saturday, the steamers Schultz and Allison left for City Point, under flag of truce, carrying 570 sick, disabled and convalescent yankees. Two paroled yankee surgeons accompanied them, and one officer. A proportionate return of our sick and wounded in yankee hands, we understand, will be made during the week —*Enquirer.*

*From Kinston.*—Our Kinston correspondent informs us, that on the 14th instant, the Yankees advanced in force upon our lines and drove in our pickets on the Trent road. Our troops were reinforced, when the enemy fell back to their outpost at Deep Gully. There was no skirmishing, and all has been quiet since.

The Yankee Newbern Times of the 2nd inst. contains a letter dated Washington, N. C., March 29, in which an account is given of an attack on some of our videttes, on the 26th ult, near Black Jack Church near Greenville, in which they killed eight of our videttes, including Lieut. McKinzey, and wounded seven others and then run for dear life. The whole story is probably a lie, or a great exaggeration, or we should have heard something of the matter before this.

*Raleigh Confederate 19th.*

*The Hog Cholera.*—A gentleman in Alabama says he has checked this fatal disease by bleeding his pigs in the roof of the mouth. Another advises that their corn be boiled in a strong tea, made of green pine tops.


**WANTED,**

$20,000 IN Confederate Notes—$10, $20, and $50, for which I will pay in $5 Confederate Notes or Goods as follows: $10's 6.75, $20's 13 50, $50's 32 50.

JOHN H. HALL, Beaver Creek Co.

April 6 21-5tipd

**Notice to Soldiers' Families.**

THE undersigned respectfully invites soldiers' wives and mothers to call at his shop and get their Farming Utensils repaired on more reasonable terms than they can get it done any where else.

R. D. McLAUCHLIN,

F. & W. Plank Road, 4 miles below Carthage.

April 7. 22-3tpd

**I announce myself a** candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. An advocate of the principles of State sovereignty and civil liberty so ably and recently enunciated by Vice President Stephens, I am in favor of securing an early and honorable peace and opposed to any further heavy taxation of the people. A member of the C. S. Army I shall, if elected to the Commons, forward and defend the interests both of civilian and soldier. At an early future day I shall express my views more at length to the voters of this county.

ARCH'D ARNE McBRYDE

Camp Holmes, April 13. 24-4tpd

**$100 REWARD.**

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who runaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., when spoken to speaks quickly and shows white from teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK Adm'r.

March 21 18*6t*pd


## SCHEDULE OF PRICES
### FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bus, 28 lbs | | | $5 00 |
| " " " unpeeled, " " | | | 3 50 |
| Axes | " | with handles, each | 12 50 |
| " | " | without " | 12 00 |
| Bacon | " | sides, per lb | 2 25 |
| " | " | hams " | 2 25 |
| " | " | shoulders per lb | 2 00 |
| " | " | jowles, " | 1 00 |
| Beans, | " | white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs | 10 00 |
| Brandy | " | apple, per gallon, | 20 00 |
| " | " | peach, " | 25 00 |
| Beef, | " | fresh, net, per lb | 60 |
| " | " | salted, " | 85 |
| " | " | corned, " | 90 |
| Brown stuff, | " | good, per bus, 28 lbs | 1 00 |
| Candles, | " | tallow, per lb | 2 25 |
| " | " | adamantine, per lb | 8 25 |
| Chains, | " | trace, per pair | 9 00 |
| Cloth, | " | woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard | 6 00 |
| Cotton, | " | raw, per lb | 1 50 |
| Coffee, | " | Rio, per lb | 4 50 |
| Corn, | " | unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs | 5 00 |
| " | " | shelled, sacks not included, per bus of 56 lbs | 6 00 |
| Corn meal, | " | sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs | 6 00 |
| Drills, | " | cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 yds to lb, per yard | 80 |
| Flour, | " | extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs | 60 00 |
| " | " | " per sack of 98 lbs | 30 00 |
| " | " | superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs | 55 00 |
| " | " | " per sack, 98 lbs | 25 00 |
| " | " | fine, per bbl of 196 lbs | 50 00 |
| " | " | " per sack of 98 lbs | 25 00 |
| Fodder, | " | baled, per 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| " | " | unbaled " " | 3 50 |
| Hats | " | wool, each | 5 00 |
| Hay | " | baled, per 100 lbs | 5 00 |
| " | " | unbaled, " | 4 00 |
| Hides, | " | dry, per lb | 3 25 |
| " | " | green, " | 1 75 |
| Horses, | " | artillery, 1st class, per head | 700 00 |
| " | " | " 2d " " | 600 00 |
| " | " | extra, | |
| Iron, | " | pig, per ton of 2000 lbs | 110 00 |
| " | " | square or round per ton, | 600 00 |
| " | " | hoop, per ton of 2000 lbs | 600 00 |
| " | " | flat or band, ton of 2000 lbs | 600 00 |
| " | " | boiler plate, ton of 2000 lbs | 600 00 |
| " | " | serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs | 400 00 |
| " | " | castings, per lb | 15 |
| Jeans, | " | wool domestic, per yard | 6 00 |
| Kettles, | " | camp. iron, per lb | 15 |
| Lumber, | " | good, per 1000 feet | 50 00 |
| Lard, | " | clean, per lb | 2 25 |
| Leather, | " | sole, " | 6 00 |
| " | " | upper, " | 7 00 |
| " | " | harness, " | 7 00 |
| Molasses, | " | cane, per gallon | 10 00 |
| " | " | sorghum, " | 5 00 |
| Mules, | " | 1st class per head, | 700 00 |
| " | " | 2d " " | 500 00 |
| " | " | 3d " " | 400 00 |
| " | " | extra " | |
| Nails, | " | per keg | 75 00 |
| Oats, | " | sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| " | " | " baled, " " | 4 50 |
| " | " | shelled, per bus | 4 00 |
| Osnaburgs, | " | cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard | 1 00 |
| " | " | cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard | 1 30 |
| Onions, | " | per bus | 8 00 |
| Peas, | " | cow, per bus of 60 lbs | 10 00 |
| Potatoes | " | Irish, " " | 6 00 |
| " | " | sweet, " " | 5 00 |
| Peaches, dried, | " | peeled, per bus 88 lbs | 8 50 |
| " | " | unpeeled " " | 5 00 |
| Pork, | " | fresh fatt, per lb | 1 50 |
| " | " | salt | 2 00 |
| Quinine, | " | good, per ounce | 55 |
| Rice, | " | new, per lb | 25 |
| " | " | old, " | 20 |
| Rye, | " | good, per bus of 56 lbs | 6 00 |
| Sacks, | " | two bus. osnaburgs, each | 2 00 |
| Shirting, | " | cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard | 1 80 |
| " | " | cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8¾ yds to lb, per yard, | 1 10 |
| Cotton stripes, | " | 3 yds lb, per yard | 1 75 |
| Salt, | " | Coast, per bus 50 lbs | 15 00 |
| " | " | Liverpool, " " | 30 00 |
| " | " | Virginia, " " | 20 00 |
| Steel, | " | cast, per lb | 4 00 |
| Shoes, | " | army, per pair | 15 00 |
| Shoe thread, | " | flax, per lb | 10 00 |
| Socks, | " | soldiers', wool, per pair | 1 50 |
| Sheep, | " | fat, per head | 25 00 |
| Sugar, | " | brown, common, per lb | 2 00 |
| Soap, | " | hard, per lb | 40 |
| " | " | soft, " | 25 |
| Shucks, | " | baled, per 100 lbs | 4 50 |
| Shorts, | " | good, per bus of 22 lbs | 1 00 |
| Ship stuff, | " | " " of 37 lbs | 1 75 |
| Tea, | " | black, per lb | 6 00 |
| " | " | green, " | 8 00 |
| Tent cloth, | " | cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd | 1 80 |
| Tobacco, No 1 | " | Extra | 3 00 |
| " | " | 1 | 2 50 |
| Tobacco, No 2, | " | | 1 75 |
| Tobacco Lugs | | | 1 25 |
| Tallow, | " | clean, per lb | 1 50 |
| Vinegar, | " | cider, per gallon | 50 |
| " | " | manufactured, per gallon | 1 25 |
| Whiskey, | " | good " | 25 00 |
| Wheat, | " | first rate white, per bus of 60 lbs | 10 00 |
| " | " | fair, per bus of 60 lbs | 8 50 |
| " | " | ordinary, per bus of 60 lbs | 8 00 |
| Wheat straw, | " | baled, per 100 lbs | 1 50 |
| " | " | unbaled, " | 1 00 |
| Wool, | " | washed, per lb | 6 00 |
| " | " | unwashed, " | 5 00 |
| Wagons, | " | wood axle, 4 horse, new, each | 350 00 |
| " | " | iron axle, 4 horse, new, each | 375 00 |
| " | " | wood axle, 2 " " " | 250 00 |
| " | " | iron axle, 2 " " " | 275 00 |
| Wheat bran, | " | per bus of 17 lbs | 70 |
| Yarn, | " | cotton, per bunch 5 lbs | 10 00 |

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salting long forage, per 100 pounds, | 60 |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, | 25 |
| Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 12 00 |
| Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 6 50 |
| Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 22 50 |
| Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 14 00 |
| Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 25 00 |
| Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, | 18 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 3 00 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day, | 1 75 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished